



The Antiquary.



MAY, 1896.

Notes of the Month.

ARRANGEMENTS for the meeting of the Archæological Institute during the summer at Canterbury are in progress. His Grace the Archbishop has accepted the office of President. Last year, at Scarborough, the Archbishop of York was, it will be remembered, President. It is, we believe, the first time in the history of the Institute that, for two years in succession the two Archbishops have presided over its summer meetings.

✱ ✱ ✱
The annual dinner of the Society of Antiquaries, a custom which was revived last year after many years of abeyance, is arranged for again on St. George's Day this year. We ventured last year to criticise adversely the high price of the tickets. We are glad to find that, on the present occasion, the price is reduced to a much smaller figure.

✱ ✱ ✱
Sir A. W. Franks, K.C.B., President of the Society of Antiquaries, has resigned the post he has so long held of Keeper of the Mediæval Antiquities in the British Museum. He is succeeded in that office by Mr. C. H. Read, who has for some time past been Assistant-Keeper. Mr. Read is at the present time secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

✱ ✱ ✱
The project for repeating, in 1896, the pilgrimage from end to end of the Roman wall, which was such a success in 1886, seems likely to be realized. A joint committee of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, and of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, met recently at

Carlisle, under the presidency of Sir W. Crossman, Bart., R.E., K.C.M.G., F.S.A., when it was agreed that there should be a pilgrimage in 1896; that it should take place in Newcastle race-week (the last whole week in June); that it should be made from west to east, whereas the two previous ones (1849 and 1886) were from east to west; that all pilgrims must wear the badge, to be obtained by members of the two societies, and by resident members of their families, at a charge of 2s. 6d., and by other persons at £1 1s., the badge to be designed by Mr. C. J. Spence. The chief pilgrim will be Sir W. Crossman, and the conductors—in Cumberland, Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.; in Northumberland, Mr. Blair, F.S.A. The pilgrims will assemble at Carlisle, where their head-quarters will be the Central Hotel, on Monday, June 22, and after visiting the Castle, Cathedral, and Tullie House, will proceed by train to Kirkbride, where carriages will be waiting to convey them to Bowness, and thence along the wall to Carlisle. On the second day the wall will be followed to Hare Hill; Lanercost Priory and Naworth Castle will be included in the day's work, which seems to be laid out on a rather liberal scale. The discovery last year of the *murus cæspiticius* will add to the interest of the pilgrimage of 1896, prior to which diligent search will be made for further traces of it. The members of the committee, in addition to those already named, are Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, Mr. Gibson, Dr. Hodgkin, F.S.A., Mr. R. O. Heslop, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, Mr. R. G. Graham, and the Rev. A. Wright.

✱ ✱ ✱
We understand that the council of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society held a meeting recently to decide upon their programme for the year. Their first meeting will, of course, be the proposed pilgrimage along the Roman wall, while the second will be held at some centre convenient for Furness Abbey, either Grange or Broughton-in-Furness. The fund for excavating there has almost reached the required limit of £200, and will be applied under the skilled guidance of Mr. St. John Hope. The excavations on the line of the wall will also be resumed in connection with the Oxford committee; one or two likely places have

been thought of in Cumberland where the *murus caespiticius* might be expected to be traceable. The Transactions of the Society are ready for issue, and include an "In Memoriam" notice of the late Henry Whitehead, Vicar of Lanercost, whose sudden death has just deprived the society of one of its best workers. The church plate, the parish registers, and the bells of the diocese were his happy hunting-grounds, and to his initiative and his suggestions, antiquaries owe the *Old Church Plate of the Diocese of Carlisle*, which has been the fruitful parent of so many similar works. Other papers are, by the president, "On the Chapbooks in the *Bibliotheca Jacksoniana* at Carlisle," a much fuller paper than that in the *Archæological Journal*, also a paper on "The Local Beacons"; a most valuable and interesting paper by Professor Pelham on "The Roman Frontier System"; the "Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee for 1895," by Mr. Haverfield, records, *inter alia*, the discovery at Appletree of the *murus caespiticius*; and a "Comparative View of Dimensions of the Vallum in Cumberland," by Mrs. Hodgson, of Newby Grange. This will probably explode some superstitions about the Vallum. A melancholy interest attaches to "Cumberland Parish Registers; No. 1, Brampton Deanery," by the late Rev. H. Whitehead.



The chief end of a provincial public museum is that it should be representative of its district, which in most instances is, by common consent, esteemed the county in which it is situated. If, however, in such a region a number of competing museums arise, the possibility of that region being duly represented in any one of these rival institutions is materially lessened. Moreover, such a multiplication incurs labour and expense to the public; for instead of being able to study the products of the region in one place and at one time, recourse must be had to many small museums to obtain the same information. On this account we very much regret to hear that the Free Library Committee of the new seaport town of Barry have determined to form a local museum of their own. Barry is about seven miles from Cardiff, and is to all intents and purposes a detached suburb of the Welsh metropolis, which already

has a large and promising museum, one which in many respects is the best in Wales, and is shaping to become the Welsh National Museum. The presence of a competitor in its "parish" must tend to thwart its development, while obviously it is improbable that the proposed Barry Museum will ever rise above the struggling stage. Probably the Barry committee argue that because it is good for every district to have its public library and reading-room, it is also good for it to have its museum. There are, however, two essential differences between the two institutions: A public library is to its users almost a daily necessity; a museum is only occasionally resorted to, and that mainly on holidays. The contents of an ordinary library can be obtained at any time by purchase, so that any number of these institutions can spring up in a district, each a counterpart of the other; whereas the contents of a museum have, as a rule, to be patiently waited for as they are found, so that the alternative of their collection in one large central museum is their distribution over a number of small competing museums. It would certainly be to the interests of archæology for the Barry people to recognise the Cardiff Museum as the museum of their district, and to strengthen rather than to weaken the hands of its committee.



The committee of the Cardiff Free Libraries are to be congratulated upon taking a bold, but wise step, in deciding to purchase for the Reference Department of the Free Library, the whole of the valuable collection of manuscripts in Welsh, and relating to Wales, made by that prince of collectors, the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill. The keen interest which Sir Thomas—who claimed to be himself a Welshman—took in the history and literature of Wales, induced him to buy up everything in the way of Welsh manuscripts that he could procure. The result was such a collection as it will probably be impossible for any Welsh collector ever to bring together again. The most important manuscript is the "Book of Aneurin," a twelfth-century manuscript on vellum, containing the celebrated Welsh epic poem "The Gododin," said to have been composed in the sixth century, and which is generally

accepted by Celtic scholars as referring to actual events which transpired in the sixth century. This is one of the four manuscripts known as the four ancient books of Wales, and is the oldest manuscript of "The Gododin" ever known to exist. Another valuable manuscript belonging to the thirteenth century, also on vellum, contains the Laws of Howell Dha, according to the Dimetian Code; this is said to be the oldest manuscript of this Code in existence. There are numerous heraldic manuscripts and rolls, including a large volume of pedigrees, by the well-known Welsh herald, Lewis Dwnn; some manuscripts by George Owen, the herald; a volume of Glamorganshire pedigrees by Sir Isaac Heard (Garter); a very curious and ancient collection of pedigrees written in the time of Queen Elizabeth or earlier; a historical and genealogical account of the House of Herbert, written about 1670-81, with copies of documents, coats of arms emblazoned, and coloured drawings of tombs erected to the memory of the Herberts (this is a very fine volume, which formerly belonged to Francis Gwynn, Secretary of State *temp.* William and Mary). There are numerous other heraldic manuscripts of great value. The number of volumes in Welsh is about fifty-six, nearly all of them containing valuable collections of poetry and other literature which has never been thoroughly investigated, and most of which has never been printed. There are numerous manuscripts of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, containing materials which will be invaluable for the historian; while a collection of 771 drawings, mostly in water-colour, of places in South Wales, made early in the present century by the well-known artist, Charles Norris, author of *Etchings of Tenby* and other works, ought to prove of considerable interest. The collection also comprises a large number of early deeds, court rolls, manor rolls, the foundation charter of the abbey of Llanlulan in Montgomeryshire, an original insepimus from Henry VIII. to the abbey of Strata Florida, and numerous other documents of a similar kind. The total number of items is about 1,461, made up as follows:

Volumes of manuscripts	...	440
Court, manor, pedigree, and other rolls	...	172
Deeds, charters, etc.	...	849

The amount paid for the collection was £3,491, and we understand that liberal contributions towards the cost have been given by the Marquis of Bute, the Lord Windsor (Mayor of Cardiff), the Lord Tredegar, the Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Mr. John Cory, and others.



A Derbyshire correspondent writes as follows: "There was in the *Antiquary* for May, 1895, a note on the restoration of Smisby Church, Derbyshire, which may now be supplemented by saying that the threatened window is out of danger, and that the peculiar feature of the blocked centre light will remain for future study. It is not unique. The west window of Holy Trinity, Stratford-on-Avon, has a similar blocked centre light, and in it the niche and image remain. It is on the outside. At Smisby there is nothing to show now whether these were inside or outside the window, all that is left being level stones."



Our correspondent adds that some further discoveries were made in the church in November of last year, consisting of the very much broken portions of an alabaster tablet. The size of this was, when complete, 5 feet 4½ inches by 1 foot 9½ inches. The sculptures are arranged in four panels with pilasters, and supporting cusped arches, in which the figures are placed. The two centre panels appear to have in them two figures each, and the outside panels but one each. The most complete of the largest panels has remains of a seated figure, with another standing to the right of it. The other large panel has only small portions of the drapery left, and the same may be said of the smaller left-hand panel; but the right-hand one has a fairly complete figure, though it is much mutilated. It is the image of a kneeling figure of a man in a long gown and cowl, with a cord and tassel tied round the waist. The left hand is open and raised as high as the shoulder, and from the cuff there depends a maniple. From what can be made of the face, it appears to have been bearded. There is an outer robe at the back over the long gown. These figures all rest on the usual projecting brackets. There was also rediscovered an important incised alabaster slab, on which are the remains of a man in armour, and his wife and some chil-

dren. Both the effigies and inscription are much obliterated by the treadings of many feet. The stone is also broken in two parts. This stone commemorates William Kendall, and his wife Anne; and the date is 1512 or 1514. The two last numerals are indistinct, but it must be one or other of the above.

The old Norman font of Wirksworth Church has recently been restored and replaced in position. It is a bowl-shaped font, without ornament, except a shallow fillet at the lip. It rests upon a thick central shaft, and four smaller shafts. The whole of these are new. The restoration has been made under the supervision of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and has been satisfactorily carried out.

A very important discovery is announced from Constantinople, the full significance of which it is at present premature to attempt to estimate. It has been known during the last three years that a manuscript Gospel existed somewhere in Turkey which dates back to the sixth or early seventh century. From the single leaf of it which was first shown hopes were raised that the manuscript was that known as Codex N., of which six folios are in the Vatican, four in the British Museum, two at Vienna, and thirty-three in the island of Patmos, but of which the rest are missing. These hopes will soon be confirmed or dispelled by actual comparison. All that can now be said is that the manuscript, like what remains of Codex N., is not only very ancient, but a very beautiful one, written upon the finest and thinnest vellum, which has been dyed a deep red purple. The letters are in silver, and are square upright uncials; the abbreviations of the sacred names are in gold. The pages are 32 centimetres by 26, and the writing on each page is in two columns. A representative of an English University, and another of an American one, have been in negotiation with the ephorie of the village church where this treasure has been kept; but these negotiations have been slow and tedious on account of the remoteness of the village, which is in the neighbourhood of Cæsarea, and the recent troubled condition of the district. Recently the prize was taken from both com-

petitors by a representative of Russia, and it is said that the actual purchaser is the Czar himself. The price reputed to have been paid is £1,000, a sum which is probably the minimum, since one of the other competitors offered that amount. Though we may regret that the manuscript has not found its way to England, it is satisfactory to know that it will be properly cared for, and be accessible to scholars, instead of being under risk of fire, theft, and any other accidents to which ignorance of its real value exposed it, so long as it was in the keeping of the village ephorie.

The death is announced at Rome very suddenly, on March 24, whilst on a holiday, of the Rev. Andrew Trollope, Rector of Edith Weston, Rutland. Mr. Trollope was a nephew of the first Lord Kesteven, and of that well-known antiquary, the late Bishop of Nottingham. He was author of *An Inventory of the Church Plate of Leicestershire, with some Account of the Donors*, 1890, the fullest and best of the works on Church Plate hitherto published. He was also a member of the committee of the Leicestershire Archæological Society, and local secretary for Rutland of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Trollope contributed several papers to various archæological journals, and made a transcript of the Registers of Edith Weston from 1585 to 1836.

We are requested to state that Dr. Robert Munro is announced to deliver, on May 28, the first of a course of two lectures at the Royal Institution on "Lake Dwellings"; and on May 30 Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge, Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum, will begin a course of two lectures on the "Moral and Religious Literature of Ancient Egypt."

Caveat emptor is a maxim which receives a fresh exemplification, if we are to believe the following story, which has recently appeared in several of the newspapers. There is nothing inherently improbable about it. We can only say that it emphasizes once more the perverted ingenuity of the forger of antiquities in a very amusing fashion. The paragraph is to the effect that a lady who recently returned from Egypt brought with

her a terra-cotta figure of a cat which she saw with her own eyes dug up out of the ruins of Karnac. She paid a good price for it, and was delighted with her purchase. Unfortunately, the other day it was knocked down and smashed, when its head was found to be stuffed with old numbers of the *Birmingham Post*, and bore other traces of Birmingham manufacture!



The Yorkshire Archaeological Society will, we understand, hold their chief summer meeting and excursion at Mount Grace Priory, near Northallerton. Mount Grace was one of the eight Carthusian houses in England, and the remains of the buildings are the most extensive and the best preserved of all. The Yorkshire Society, under the guidance of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, is conducting some excavations at Mount Grace, and already three of the cells, or houses, have been cleared out, and the accumulated soil removed from the church. The owner of Mount Grace is Mr. William Brown, of Arncliffe Hall, who was recently elected Secretary of the society in succession to Mr. G. W. Tomlinson.



A break with the past of a curious kind is announced from Pontefract in Yorkshire. It is the death of the last "pot-walloper" in that town a short time ago. A "pot-walloper" was another name for a pot-boiler, and signified a person who was entitled to the Parliamentary franchise by virtue of owning a freehold hearth on which to "wallop" or boil his pot. The "pot-wallopers" were a numerous class before the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. They claimed to vote for a member of Parliament because they had boiled their own pot in the parish for six months. The *Doncaster Chronicle* supplements this information with further particulars. "The pot," we are told, "was an iron pan with three legs, and it was suspended by a chain from an iron bar fastened in the chimney. The pot was familiar enough twenty or thirty years ago in remote parts of Yorkshire, where the 'pot-walloper' and his vote would suggest the idea that, in days gone by, it was considered an accomplishment for a man to have a knowledge of the culinary art, since the contents of the pot consisted of huge pieces of beef and bacon, with carrots,

turnips, potatoes, onions, and the now almost forgotten dumpling, but erstwhile a favourite dish in Yorkshire." The "pot-walloper," however, was not confined to the North of England, but existed in varying numbers all over the country. The race has now become extinct by the recent death of the last of them at Pontefract, and it seems worth while to place the fact on record in these notes.



An interesting discovery of its kind is reported in the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*. It appears that, while searching the vaults beneath the Municipal Buildings at Reading in order to find room for various utensils in connection with a Dairy School which has recently been established in that town, two old oak chests were found. In one of these were several dozens of pewter dishes and plates, as well as a number of pewter spoons. Some of the pieces, on being cleaned, exhibited inscriptions and shields of arms, proving that they belong to the Corporation. After a careful examination of them, and of the marks they bear, it has been decided that they date from somewhere about the year 1680. We hope that a full account of them will eventually be published, as pieces of old pewter, with any definite clue to them, or to the meaning of the official marks upon them, are exceedingly rare, and are rapidly becoming more scarce.



The same magazine also contains an account of some excavations which Mr. H. J. Hewett has been making at Long Wittenham. Mr. Hewett, writing to the *Journal*, thus describes the work on which he has been engaged, and the results he has obtained. He says: "I have opened one well this summer [1895], but found nothing of importance, only the skull and horns of the *Bos longifrons*, and fragments of Roman pottery. I cut a trench across one corner of one of the square enclosures, and found one nearly perfect cinerary urn containing burnt bones, and parts of two more, also with bones. I also opened several rubbish pits containing large quantities of pot-boilers, fragments of British pottery, a large quantity of bones and ashes, and a few flint flakes. In one pit I must mention as being peculiar I discovered loose human

bones mingled with the bones of the ox, horse, dog and pig. The human bones were thrown in like the others, one of the thigh bones being broken, and only part of a skull. I think this has every appearance of some of these ancient people being cannibals. I found more pot-boilers in this pit than in any other I have opened; and at one end I found some of the pot-boilers placed in layers, having the appearance as if fire had been lighted on the top. Do you think this could have been for cooking purposes—that they laid the meat on the hot stones in the same way that we use the gridiron? I have dug a trench across three of the large circles in another field. In one I came across two large pits containing ashes and burnt bones, and two very thin flakes, very sharp. In the next I found six holes about 4 feet deep, containing a large quantity of animal bones, also the lower jaw of a horse, and several pieces of unbaked clay with several small holes pierced through them. In the next trench I cut I found no holes, only a few animal bones. There is one thing that has struck me—that nearly all the jaw bones found have been the under jaw; can you account for this? I find that these traces of buildings extend in one continuation on over 250 acres of my farm, and also on the three adjoining farms; so this must have been a very large settlement, and some of it must date back to the very early ages from the number and kind of the different flint implements I have found—from the Palæolithic flints down to the beautifully worked arrow-heads of the later Britons. Some years ago, when digging gravel on my father's land, the workmen came on two pit dwellings, containing animal bones, horns, and a very large number of rats' teeth. This was at the other end of Wittenham, not far from Pearitt Farm, and close to the Roman cemetery discovered some years ago, in which were found several pieces of Samian ware. The following are some of the things discovered in 1893-94, now in the hands of Mr. Haverfield, which he proposes exhibiting at Burlington House. When he returns them, I intend to present them to the Ashmolean Museum:

Palæolithic flint implements found in the drift sand.

Part of a hollow oak-tree found in well No. 7.

Piece of wall-lining with coloured marks. Wicker-work and parts of two small buckets found in wells Nos. 1 and 2. Specimen of earthenware.

Roman pottery, six pieces, found in two of the wells.

Pin (bone? or pipe-clay?) found with female skeleton under floor of British hut.

Bone pins (rude) found in rubbish pit.

Flint saw found on floor of British hut.

A celt found on the surface.

Two very fine barbed and stemmed arrow-heads.

Piece of stamped leather with iron rivets and stitches, piece of armour, found in well No. 6.

An ichthyosaurus bone found on floor of British hut.

Horn of *Bos longifrons*.

Part of two antlers of the red deer, one shed, the other with part of skull on."



Buttons from Egypt.

BY PROFESSOR W. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L.

DURING the last few years I have collected some examples of ancient buttons found in Egypt, which drew my attention as being foreign to that country, both in use and designs. So far, there is not enough known to form any theory or history of them; but they suggest so much of interest that it is well to make a first step in bringing them into notice, trusting that other collectors may produce fresh information about this curious class.

So far as we know, the Egyptian dress never required buttons, all the fastening being by bands slipped into place, or by ties and loops. The button, or toggle, seems to be rather European than Eastern, and south European rather than northern. Even two or three centuries ago the north European dress was all tied together, the hose and doublet being secured by "points," or laces. The history of buttons is one well worth tracking out; but here we can do no more

than notice that the south of Europe may have been the home of the button invention, and that it is not unreasonable, therefore, to connect with that region the foreign buttons found in Egypt.

The simplest pattern of the Egyptian buttons is on one in black steatite (Fig. 1). This is closely like a pottery button found in the Terramare of Montale, in Italy (*Jour. Hell. Stud.*, xiv. 336), which is here reproduced of half its size (Fig. 2). Whether the latter is a button or a seal may be doubtful; but such a pattern is more likely to be a mere ornament than to be a signet of an individual. A somewhat similar pattern is found on a button of green glazed pottery from Egypt, which is probably of the twelfth or early eighteenth dynasty (Fig. 3). In these, and all of the following drawings, black means a hollow, and white the raised surface of the general field of the button.

Another type of button found in Egypt (Fig. 4) with a radiated disc—also in black steatite—is like the design on a stone from the Siteia district of Crete (*Jour. Hell. Stud.*, xiv. 295) (Fig. 5). As such a design is not at all Egyptian, we must certainly look to some foreign source for its origin.

The great class of the spiral patterns, which are so familiar in Egypt, and in Mykenæan Greece, is entirely absent from these buttons, a deficiency which is important as pointing to some other civilization rather than the Peloponnesian for the source of these buttons. The only approach to the spiral is on a bone button from Koft, in Upper Egypt (Fig. 6), where it is treated in an angular development, which is quite foreign to Egypt and to Mykenæ, and is more akin to the northern and so-called Hittite designs. A kindred style is seen in another bone button from Egypt; the central oval is alike, and the parallelism of the lines (Fig. 7), but in the latter the design is like that on the black pottery bowls imported by the Libyan invaders of Egypt about 3,000 B.C. The designs of these bowls are more probably of Italic origin; and this may throw some light on the source of the buttons.

We next turn to figure designs. One of these is much like the style of the Greek "island" stones (Fig. 8). It is of blackened limestone, and differs from the other buttons

in having two holes in the face for stitching it on, instead of a loop at the back. Another figure button is of bone, carved with a man seated, holding some object (Fig. 9). This, as well as the following examples, is of the same work as the figures 6 and 7 above. Another button bears two figures squatting, reversed head to feet; this is of bone, and was found at Tell el Amarna, so that it is probably of the eighteenth dynasty (Fig. 10).

Another example in bone (Fig. 11) also shows the two figures, but separated by a line. A more complex one from Tell el Amarna shows a man attacking a lion, and two seated figures with a double loop between them (Fig. 12). This, again, is of bone.

A very unintelligible button in green glazed pottery (Fig. 13) appears to be designed in relief, so that the white lines are here the significant parts; if so it represents a man standing with the right arm raised, and the left downwards.

Another strange design is on a bone button (Fig. 14); it may possibly be a combination of the two seated figures of Fig. 10.

A different style is found on a hard clay button, which has been impressed with a design from a seal much like an "island" gem (Fig. 15). It seems to represent a man standing, front view, with an object in his left hand. The cutting and style remind us of a gem from Phæstos, described by Mr. Arthur Evans as "a button-like seal" (*Jour. Hell. Stud.*, xiv. 285); it is here shown double its size (Fig. 16).

Next we may observe imitations of Egyptian designs, which by their workmanship and style were evidently made by foreigners, although found in Egypt. An amethyst button from Koft, in Upper Egypt, represents the sacred hawk (which was the emblem of the royal soul) standing facing another hawk with the *ankh* emblem of life between them (Fig. 17). This group is very usual in the middle of bilateral inscriptions, but is seldom, if ever, found alone in Egyptian works. It has probably been copied as a royal group by someone not fully conversant with its use. A captive lies below the hawks, similar to the captives trampled by the royal sphinxes on the monuments.

Another amethyst button shows the same,



rather more rudely engraved (Fig. 18). From the material of these they are probably of the twelfth dynasty.

In another instance we have the royal bee of Egypt, on a steatite button from Koft (Fig. 19); and also the sacred scarabæus on a small carnelian button (Fig. 20).

A design never found in Egyptian ornament is that of the tortoise, which occurs on two buttons, both of black steatite (Figs. 21, 22). This animal is very familiar in Greek types, as at Ægina; and rough figures are found of it in relief in steatite from Messara, in Crete (*Jour. Hell. Stud.*, xiv. 287) (Fig. 23).

Another button of different style is cut in lapis lazuli, of poor colour (Fig. 27). It was found, it is said, in a tomb at Negadeh, along with a quantity of beads of the twelfth dynasty, and a vase of King Teta of the sixth dynasty. It is presumably, therefore, before 2000 B.C. The type appears to be an ape walking, with some inexplicable lines above the back. Below is the "thunderbolt" sign, far the earliest example of that yet known. In this, as in the others, there is no trace of Egyptian ideas.

A purely Egyptian type is seen in the crocodiles on a bone button (Fig. 24); but the workmanship is quite foreign, and like that of the figure buttons 9 to 14.

Two which may be purely Egyptian in their manufacture are Figs. 25 and 26. The rosette, or daisy (Fig. 25), is of steatite, baked so as to produce a hard face in the Egyptian fashion. The design is also very usual in the eighteenth dynasty in Egypt. The other button (Fig. 26) with the crocodile and lion is of entirely Egyptian style, and from its work appears to be one of the latest of the series, probably about 700-600 B.C.

We may now, perhaps, venture to sum up what can be gleaned about this earliest series of buttons. They are not Egyptian in origin, though we happen to have obtained them in Egypt. They have no affinity to the Mykenæan series of designs; the spirals, the butterfly, cuttlefish, and other characteristic types being absent. They have several links to the Greek island and Cretan class of stones, which have been lately studied so thoroughly by Mr. Arthur Evans in the paper on "Primitive Pictographs," from which

VOL. XXXII.

several illustrations have been here quoted (Figs. 2, 5, 16, 23). And they have some Italic links, as in Figs. 2 and 7. The general result seems to be that they are more likely to belong to immigrants from the Greek isles and Italian coasts.

As to their age, several from their materials appear to belong to the twelfth dynasty (say 2500 B.C.), as Figs. 3, 13, 17, 18; while others probably come down to the eighteenth dynasty (say 1500 B.C.), as being found at Tell el Amarna (Figs. 10, 12). Such dates will well agree with the Cretan discovery of scarabs of the twelfth dynasty, and pottery of Cretan origin found in the twelfth dynasty remains in Egypt. If more examples—and above all dated examples from careful excavations—can be produced, we may perhaps find in the history of these buttons another of the valuable clues which help to date the early history, or pre-history, of Europe by its connection with the long record of Egypt.



Diary of a Tour through England in 1795.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM MACRITCHIE.

WITH NOTES BY DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A. SCOT.

(Continued from p. 112, vol. xxxii.)

Tuesday, 7th July. Liverpool.—Call at Mr. Keay's to breakfast. After breakfast walk out through the lanes and streets of this extensive and opulent town. The streets are by no means wide or elegant, a few excepted—Castle Street, etc. Few elegant squares, as in Edinburgh. The houses here (except the outer crust of the Exchange, which was lately burnt, the churches, and the doors and windows of most of the better sort of houses) are all built of brick, have a light appearance, but seem to be by no means substantial buildings. The houses in general are three stories high and a sunk story; Castle Street four stories. The churches are elegant, except St. Paul's (clumsy imitation of); and the spires of some of them lofty, light, and easy—St. Thomas's remarkably so. The population of the place supposed to be from

T

sixty to seventy thousand.* But Liverpool probably covers much more ground than Edinburgh, though the houses are not nearly so high, nor inhabited each by so many different families.

Take a walk up Duke's Street to Mount Pleasant, the finest walk here I ever yet set a foot on, and enjoying one of the most striking prospects—the town, the river, the shipping, the opposite coast of Cheshire, the summits of the Welch mountains, etc. Visit the Infirmary. In the afternoon take a particular view of the different streets and lanes, which, in general, are narrow and dirty. Visit again the greatest thing to be seen here, or perhaps anywhere else—the Docks. Storehouses, the largest of any in Britain—particularly the Duke of Bridgewater's, etc. One gentleman here has storehouses eleven stories high. Bathing-houses, ladies' and gentlemen's; coffee-rooms; vast number of windmills for grinding corn, flint for the potteries, flax-seed for oil, log-wood, etc.

Liverpool lies from north-by-west to south-by-east nearly, on a gentle-rising ground on the east bank of the Mersey, which is about one and a half miles broad opposite the town. The docks extend more than one and a half miles, and exceed all description. This war, however, has considerably affected the trade of Liverpool. Harbour difficult of access, the tract in the river narrow, and many sandbanks on each side; pilots necessary.

Wednesday, 8th July. Liverpool.—The town crowded with the weekly [bi-weekly] market, which is held on Wednesday and Saturday. Visit Mr. Keay, who amuses me with a sight of Macklin's Bible. This is the greatest work of the kind ever attempted in Britain. The paper, the type, and the engraving superb and striking in the highest degree. The price of the copy to subscribers will be about forty guineas, in numbers. Each number contains one engraving of some of the most affecting passages of Holy Writ, besides a number of beautiful vignettes here and there interspersed through the work. The most eminent Masters of the kingdom

are employed in this work, which certainly does honour to the country. It is dedicated to the King. Walk out again to the Docks. The Glasshouse here upon a small scale. The Copper work discontinued here; removed to Wales on account of the nearness of the ore there. Number of the best ships belonging to this place taken during the present war. Ships of upwards of a thousand tons built here—

An endless grove of masts!

It gives one a very high idea indeed of the immense trade of Liverpool, supposed superior to that of Bristol, and inferior only to that of London.

Dine with Mr. Keay. He has earned by honest industry a very independent fortune, and lives sumptuously; supposed to be worth twenty-five thousand pounds; is getting an elegant house fitted up for himself in the skirts of the town, and is going to retire from business. Introduced at his house to Mrs. Burton, to her father Mr. Banner, Mr. Colshaw, etc. In the afternoon visit in company the gentlemen's and ladies' bathing-rooms, constructed upon an excellent and most convenient plan—are said to be the best of any in England. Afterwards visit the Fort commanding the entrance of the river; strong, and well accommodated with ordnance for defence. Thence go up by the Cotton Mills, see the Prisons, visit the porter brewery—said to be upon a larger scale than Whitbread's, or any of the London works of the kind. Go up to Averton [? Everton] and eat fruit; noble prospect here. Come down in the evening, and sup at Mrs. Burton's. Return after supper with Mr. Keay to town, and take my leave of him, determined to set out for Manchester to-morrow.

Thursday, 9th July.—Breakfast at the Cross Keys. After breakfast make my escape from this large, irregular, busy, opulent, corrupted town; where so many men and so many women use so many ways and means of gaining and spending so much money, and meat, and drink, etc.* Set out

* The population of Liverpool, not including Birkenhead, was 39,000 in 1781, and 85,300 in 1801. At the census of 1891 the figures were: Liverpool, 517,980; Birkenhead, 99,857—together, 617,837.

* It is to be remembered that at this period of its existence Liverpool was increasing in wealth and importance at an enormous rate, and probably this produced an extravagance which our traveller had not encountered in less commercial communities.

for Prescott, a royal borough, and breathe again the air of the country. See on the rising grounds above a fine view of Cheshire and the Welch mountains towards Snowdon and Anglesey. Hay-harvest begun about Prescott; the crop in general but light in this country. At Prescott pass by on my right Knowsly, the seat of Lord Derby. A large pottery-work carried on at Prescott of clay found in its neighbourhood. Betwixt Liverpool and Prescott observed the *Typha latifolia* and the *Jasione*. Betwixt Prescott and Warrington, the road made at the expense of a guinea a yard of *slag*, the refuse of the Copper-works of Warrington and Liverpool, which are now discontinued at both places. This slag is a hard, durable material, and makes the very best road possible. Day becomes sultry upon me in the highest degree.

All-conquering heat, oh, intermit thy wrath!
And on my throbbing temples potent thus
Beam not so fierce!*
* The quotation is from Thomson's *Summer*.

Stop at Boldheath, and dine. Bowles Hall (an elegant seat of Mrs. Bowles) fronting the room where I dine. Admirably good ale here; said to be the best betwixt Edinburgh and Liverpool; threepence a pint. Pass through Warrington (Squire Bowles Paton on my left as I enter the town).† Glass-work here considerable, though no pane-glass made here. Some cotton-ooms, but trade dull since the war begun. Warrington streets rather narrow and paltry-looking. Remarkably rich fields and fine cultivation in its neighbourhood. Potatoes, gooseberries, cabbages, etc., in the highest perfection. The ridges are narrow, being about four to six feet broad. The potato preferred here is the *Champion red and white*, and the *American Ranger*. The potatoes here already taken up, and turnips and cabbages (a second crop) in considerable forwardness. New hay in the stack; a great deal in the rick, and most of the hay cut down. Make hay here literally while the sun shines; the girls and hinds following the mowers, with a rake, and constantly tossing and teas-

ing it till it is made. Land here at upwards of five guineas an acre. *Scrophularia aquatica* in the ditches about Warrington. Leave Warrington, and proceed by the Gibbet on my right with a man hung in chains fifty feet high for having robbed the post. Come in sight of the river Irwell (Squire Burnbank's on my right). On my left an extensive tract of moss (Shap* Moss). Here is plenty of shell marle used for manure with great success.

In many places here and about Warrington, they throw the limestone-shells not slacked into mixtures of rich wet earth from the ditches, etc., layer above layer; the lime-shells are thus pulverized by degrees, and the mixture is turned and laid upon the grass sward to very great account. The country far and wide hereabouts is flat, finely enclosed and well sheltered with wood. As the hedges are high on each side, little is to be seen of the country, save here and there [through] a gap of the hedge, where you have a prospect of a boundless plain country, with farm-houses, strips of wood, rich fields of wheat, beans, potatoes, barley, oats, etc., all waving in the ear. Harvest will begin here in the course of three weeks or so.

About eight miles from Manchester see the *Jasione montana*, and in one place a few plants of *Osmunda regalis* and *Thlaspi campestre*. At the going down of the sun cross the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. Worsley, a seat of His Grace's, on the left on a gentle-rising eminence. Canal runs thirty miles on a level. Curious subterranean works about here. The canal runs underground for miles. The boats go by the light of candles to the very mouths of coal-pits, and are laden under ground. About three miles from Manchester, pass by Bailey's and Simpson's, Esq., magistrates of Manchester. They have elegant country houses here. Evening view of Manchester from the crescent, where the river Irwell takes a beautiful serpentine course, delightful. The country about Manchester has a rich and beautiful aspect. Here again come in sight of *mountains*, without which no landscape can be complete. Come in to Manchester in the evening.

Friday, 10th July. Manchester.—In the morning walk out to see this great manufacturing place; the greatest for all sorts of

* Read Chat Moss.

† Warrington is nearly half-way between Liverpool and Manchester. According to Paterson's *British Itinerary*, the distance by road, at that period, was 16½ miles to Liverpool, and 18½ miles to Manchester.

cotton-works of any in Great Britain. Take a turn to Sir R. Arkwright's great Mills. Thence to the market-place and centre of the town. Thence in company with a gentleman of the place to the Infirmary and its environs; this by far the prettiest sight about Manchester. The grounds around the Infirmary are elegantly laid out in gardens, gravel-walks, ponds, parterres, etc., where strangers are admitted to walk without any molestation. Adjoining to this place are the Bath-rooms, where ladies and gentlemen are admitted to bathe at one shilling each.

Walk round the Cathedral* without and then within; very grand organs; a superb piece of Gothic architecture, having a very neat aspect both without and within. Walk through the different streets and squares of the town;—broader and better-aired than those of Liverpool. The houses many of them four stories high; not crowded as at Liverpool. Much more regularity here than at Liverpool. This supposed a larger and more populous place than Liverpool. Population here previous to the commencement of this war estimated at a hundred thousand. It is said to have decreased within these few years upwards of thirty thousand, owing to the recruits for the army and navy, and the emigrants to America.†

The place stands by the Cotton-manufacture, which is here carried on through all its stages; and here is the most astonishing display of fancy cotton-stuffs perhaps anywhere to be seen. Immense fortunes have been made in that way here; some individuals to the amount of four hundred thousand pounds sterling. A number of grand churches here; generally with burying-grounds around them. Tomb-stones all flat, and on a level with the surface of the ground, so that they form a fine walk of plain stones. This much the case over the English towns. The inscriptions seem to be by no means diversified. "Here resteth the body of —," with the departure and age of the deceased, inscribed upon almost every one of them; and every one of them a copy of its neighbour. At

* This is anticipating events. The collegiate church, as it then was, only received cathedral rank in 1848, on the erection of the see of Manchester.

† In 1801 the population of Manchester was 75,275, and of Salford, 14,477—together, 89,752. At the census of 1891 the figures were: Manchester, 505,368; Salford, 198,139—together, 703,507.

Liverpool I observed a greater variety in their inscriptions.—College.

Walk over Salford bridge and take a view of the old town of Salford, separated from Manchester only by the river Irwell, which is here a dark, nasty stream, polluted by the lees of the manufactures. Return to Manchester, and walk down by the new prison across the river; take to right and view the boats and warehouses on the old black water. From no point have you a good view of Manchester. It is situated in a plain; and the country all round it is a plain.

After dinner, set out by Bridge Street to see the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. Where it terminates (or rather begins) the scene is truly astonishing. It shews what a great spirit with a great fortune may do, and has done. His Grace has laid out his whole fortune upon great public works, which have conducted amazingly to the wealth and convenience and prosperity of this town and country. It is now universally believed that the Duke will be reimbursed and more than reimbursed; he certainly deserves to be so. The dues accruing to him from his canals for the year 1791 were, I was informed, upwards of seventy thousand pounds sterling. He is an old bachelor; a plain, honest man; and affects no pomp or show in his houses, equipage, or mode of living. The world laughed at him for undertaking these immense works; he may now laugh at the world in return.

Set out in the cool of the afternoon for Buxton. Keep the London road to Stockport, a large manufacturing town about seven miles south of Manchester: here turn to the left, and after travelling several miles, pass by another gallows with a human body hung in chains, and approach to the hilly country, where have a fine view of Limehall (Colonel Lee) on my right. At the tenth milestone from Buxton, stop and look back north-west towards Manchester and the widely-extended plain, bounded on the north by the Yorkshire mountains, on the east by those of the same county, and of Derbyshire and Cheshire on the east and south-east; towards the west a boundless flat country sloping down as far as the eye can reach towards Liverpool and the Irish Sea. Here leave the flat country and enter the hills.

Arrive in the evening at Disley, about nine and a half miles from Buxton. Put up all night at the Ram's Head (Hancock), situated in a romantic rural valley; Disley church on a beautiful eminence beside the inn. This place (Disley) lies in Cheshire; the boundary of Derbyshire lies within a few miles on the east. Before supper take a walk up to the church-yard. Walk round the church, which is a pretty model of a country church. The church-yard is planted round with lime trees; and in it there are several good tomb-stones, with some very tolerable inscriptions.

Saturday, 11th July.—Set out from Disley, and mount the hill. On my right hand long heath enclosed; a group of wild* horses somewhat resembling the highlanders, but rather larger in their size, and better shaped. Pass over a number of hills and dales. Here the limestone is thrown upon the long heath to destroy it and render it fit pasture for sheep. The limestone of Derbyshire is white as chalk. The sheep used here are of the Bakewell kind.

Arrive about one o'clock p.m. at Buxton, and drink the waters before dinner. Considerable number of company here, and more expected when the Parliament rises. This watering-place, however, has not been so much frequented since the war as formerly. Provisions here very high, and living expensive. The Duke of Devonshire, lord of the manor here, has laid out of late years, I am told, more than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds upon buildings here. Fine stone-quarry in the immediate neighbourhood. Vast lime-works. The stables here are supposed to be the most magnificent of any in the kingdom; one hundred and ten fine stalls for horses. The building superb, and admirably executed. Shewn the ladies' and gentlemen's baths. The waters of Buxton always of the same temperature, 82° Fahrenheit; a proof that they rise from a great depth: this circumstance difficult to be accounted for.

Take a walk round the Crescent, the most beautiful building I have anywhere seen. It, with the stables, the work of a great architect, Carr of York. Take a walk in the Great Hall, the most splendid room perhaps in

* This, of course, only means that the horses were running loose on the moor, as one sees them to-day in the Shetland Islands.

Britain—seventy-five feet long by thirty wide, and thirty-six high. Here the company have balls and assemblies three times every week, —Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Look into the dining-room; also a great room. Here the company dine at three p.m.

After viewing Buxton, walk out to Poole's Hole, about half a mile south in the limestone works. The cave six hundred and ninety yards long. Four old women, resembling the witches of Macbeth, light me into this cave with candles. The cave at present perfectly dry; all but a small spring on the right hand, from which the poor people that live near the entrance take their water, and for which they have to travel every day by candle-light. Petrifications here very curious, of various forms; lions, organs, bee-hives, etc. One may walk upright all the way; in some places the roofs are high, and not distinctly to be seen. After viewing this curiosity, the old hags conduct me back by a different track, which again joins the entrance. These poor creatures live in the summer-time almost solely by the gratuities of those gentlemen and ladies who visit the cave; and they sell you also little bits of the different minerals that are to be found in the mountains in this neighbourhood.

Leave Buxton at four p.m., and set out by Tideswell for Castleton in the Peak of Derby. By the way observe the following plants: *Carduus eriophorus*, *Plantago media*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*, *Silene nutans*, *Centaurea Scabiosa*, *Anemone Pulsatilla*, *Cistus Helianthemum*, *Geranium sanguineum*, etc. The roads and fences all over this country are composed of limestone. Betwixt Tideswell and Castleton, growing plentifully on the refuse of the lime-mines, the *Arenaria saxatilis* (double-flowered). The whole ground covered with lime-kilns.

Arrive at Castleton about eight p.m.

[The diary here proceeds to give a detailed account of the traveller's inspection of the caves and mines of the Peak, which occupied three hours of the evening of Saturday, 11th July, and the whole of Sunday the 12th. These passages having little or no antiquarian interest are therefore omitted.]

Monday, 13th July.—Rise in the morning, and before breakfast ascend the hill to the

south of the town, to view the ruins of the Castle. It stands directly above the Peak-hole, the foundation of the Castle eighty-seven yards perpendicular above the entrance into that awful Cavern. This has been a very strong building; and it is so old as to be beyond the reach of written record or even oral tradition. The *Allium vineale* is said to grow here, but I saw it not.

After breakfast leave Castleton, and set out for Sheffield through the country of the Peak, lying romantic and retired along the banks of the Derwent, the mountains forming a *cul-de-sac* upon the west. Here observe by the way-side great plenty of *Betonica officinalis*, *Geranium pratense*, *Genista tinctoria*, etc. After leaving the Peak, ascend a steep hill, and look back towards Castleton; the road here rises by a long winding ascent to a very considerable elevation. Pass along the level of the high grounds, excluded for some time from the sight of any human abode. Here fall in with a shepherd regaling on his simple fare, his flocks feeding around him on the short heathy hill. It was two p.m., and the day was hot and sultry. The sight of this simple swain, in his pastoral solitude, recalled to my mind the following beautiful pastoral of Cunningham, which I amused myself by repeating aloud as I journeyed along the hill:

"O'er moorlands and mountains, rude, barren and bare,
As wilder'd and wearied I roam," etc.

From this reverie, however, I was soon awakened by the sudden bursting in upon my sight of one of the most extensive and striking prospects I have ever contemplated. From an elevation of many hundred feet high the town of Sheffield appears at your feet, with the charming country around it; on your right hand the level part of Derbyshire; and before you, towards the north and north-east, the rich Ridings of Yorkshire are seen stretching out in boundless extent to where they are lost in the verge of the horizon.

Come down to Sharrow-head about three o'clock p.m. Find my good old friend Mr. Mackenzie* at home. We have not seen

* The Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, curate of St. Paul's, Sheffield, from 1789 to 1816, and previously chaplain to the Earl of Eglinton. A beautiful monument by Chantrey was erected to his memory in the

one another for ten years. The meeting such as might be expected, but cannot well be described. The world has made him fortunate, but it has not made him proud, nor changed his nature in the smallest degree. The same independence of sentiment, the same benevolence of disposition, the same generosity of heart, not to be impaired by time, place, or circumstances. He receives me with all that warmth of affection, and with all those delicate attentions, by which true friendship can at any time be distinguished.

Here I and my horse rest, and are thankful!

(To be continued.)



Some Entries from the Record-Books of St. Botolph Without, Aldgate.

BY THE REV. A. G. B. ATKINSON, M.A.



HE record-books of the parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldgate, are voluminous and interesting.

They are also for the most part in an excellent state of preservation. We have large parchment registers of births, marriages, and deaths substantially bound in leather, with metal clasps. These date from the year 1558, and are complete to the present time, with the exception of the registers of burial, which end in 1853, when burials in the churchyard appear to have been discontinued.

Large volumes of a similar description contain the churchwardens' accounts from 1547. Owing to the fact that the parish of

church of which he was incumbent. It appears that he acquired the estate of Sharrow-head by his marriage with the niece of the former proprietor, a Mr. Batty. He is described as "one of the six men in the town who were above 6 feet high," and at the date of the Diary he was forty-one years of age. It may be added that the references to his personal character made by others quite justify the warm admiration bestowed upon him by his friend the Diarist. (See Dr. Gatty's edition of Hunter's *Hallamshire*, 1869, p. 275; and Mr. R. E. Leader's *Reminiscences of Old Sheffield*, 1876, p. 103.)

St. Botolph is conterminous with the ward of Portsoken, in the City of London, many entries in the books record the proceedings of the Vestry, which for a long time met regularly in the church. Those of the documents which refer more particularly to the civil affairs of the parish were removed at the restoration of the church in 1891, and deposited in the Vestry Hall of Portsoken Ward.

But the most interesting of all the extant documents are probably the record-books kept by the parish clerk. These are upon paper, and contain an account of everything done in the church. They appear to have been most carefully kept during the time that Robert Heaze, or Hayes, was minister (1564-1594). The writing is often extremely beautiful, and the ink has stood the wear of time with little or no traces of fading. A fresh section is often headed with elaborate initial lettering. Some of these have been re-copied in parchment books by the scrivener.

The extracts which follow are taken from two of the record-books numbered 3 and 4, and preserved in the vestry of the church. The spelling has little method, the same words being often differently spelt upon the same page. There is an almost entire lack of punctuation. These extracts have not heretofore been published :

September, 1583.

Heare after is speacyfed and regestred* all suche things as is done in ye church the tyme that henry porder is upper churchwarden of ye parish church of sent Buttolphes withowte Allgate beginninge the xvth. daye of September in ano. 1583.

1583, *September 15th.*—Memerandum that william erishe who was excominicated for ye non payment of ye parsons dewtist and yt

* During the whole period covered by these extracts Robert Heaze was curate. Several of the record-books are kept in his own handwriting, and in the churchwardens' accounts entries occur of sums of money paid to him for keeping the same. He died in 1594 of the "gravell and the stone." The parish church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, was served by the canons of the priory of Holy Trinity until its dissolution by Henry VIII., February 4, 1531. The last prior was Nicholas Hancock. It was then given to Sir Thomas Audley, afterwards Lord Chancellor.

† The "parsons dewtis" are no doubt those referred to in the rubric at the end of the Communion

preseumed to be married to his wyfe before that he was acordinge to the canonically lawe absolved, Wherefore the sayd william erishe ded stande in ye church in the tyme of a sermon and ded ask both god and the people forgiveness for ye sayde offence according to ye judgment of Mr. Doctor stanhopp.

A sermon was made in ower church by william shawe at the cost and appoyntment of william erish who was judged so to do by the laws ecclesiasticall and by the appointment of Doctor Stanhopp for yt being excominicated he ded presume to marye before that he was absolved. This sermon was made for him.

September 22nd.—A Collexion was gathered by vertew of ii letters pattens granted from ye Queens ma^{tie} towards ye releavinge of the poore p'isioners in ye Kings bentch.

December 22nd.—Memerandum that this 22nd daye of december in ano 1583 ther was geven in the church to sarten poore people* to the number of lxxx and odd of ye monye which was gathered at ye comunions and put in to ye poores box.

December 25th.—Memerandum that Mr. Hayse ded reade of the Queens inunctions.†

December 26th.—Memerandum that Mr. Hayse ded reade a homilye conserninge ye birth and Nativitie of cryst, at eveninge prayers.‡

December 29th.—Jhon Lasye and Elizabeth

Service. Dr. Stanhopp was Chancellor of the Diocese of London. These two entries afford a very interesting example of the "Godly discipline" of the laity, the restoration of which "is much to be wished." See introduction to Communion Service. The old Adam being strong, fornication occurs in the entries as the most frequent cause of excommunication. Women of ill fame were compelled to stand in the church porch with a white wand in their hand during the time that the congregation mustered for divine service.

* The doles of bread and money after the reception of the Holy Communion were continued until the death of the late incumbent, 1886.

† Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Parker did all in their power to ensure absolute uniformity of worship. Fifty-three injunctions were issued by the Queen and Court of High Commission in 1559 as temporary measures until Convocation and Parliament should settle religious affairs on a permanent basis. See Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. i., p. 235.

‡ Homily No. 12 in the second book of the Homilies. This would be the first edition printed by Jugge and Cawood in 1563.

riplye were asked ye therd tyme Mary cornishe ye daughter of Richard cornish was cristned ye xxix daye of December in ano 1583.

January 1st.—Memerandum that ii comunions weare minestred one newe years daye in ye morninge by Mr. Hayes at ye wch: tyme theare weare that comunicated at both ye comunions 186 psons at ye wch ii Comunions there was spent in wyne ii gallons beinge malmsye and 11^d in bread.*

January 14th.—"men apoynted to go abowte ye ward to knowe the peoples good wills toward ye mayntayning of a preacher."

January 23rd.—Item it was agreed at ye sayde vestrye howliden the xxii daye of Janewarye in ano 1583 that Mr. Anderson sholde preach in owre prishe church ii dayes everye weeke in maner and forme followinge that is to saye on everye Sondaye in ye forenoone to begin at x of ye clocke and to ende at xi of ye clocke and on Sondays in ye afternoone to catichisme and to begin the same at ii of ye clock in ye afternoone and to ende ye same at iii of ye clocke.†

February 9th.—Memerandum that ye ix daye of February in ano 1583 there was an excommunication brought into owre church by Mr. Richard casye drected from Doctor Stanhopp to have beine publyshed agaynst henrye porder bearinge date the xxiv daye of Janewary in ano predicto. But the same was stayed not beinge published by an inhibition browght from ye archbishops office by ye sayde henrye porder.

February 23rd.—Memerandum that a precept from ye Lorde Maior concerninge ye avoidinge of ye infection of ye plague was read by Mr. heaze in ye Church

* Communions were now administered monthly at the expense of the "Farmer"—that is, the farmer of the parish rents. "Clarett" wine was used sometimes instead of malmsye. The use of wafer bread was discontinued. At the "Easter tyme" five or six communions were frequently celebrated, and the number attending was often six or seven hundred. Sometimes it was over 1,000.

† The dearth of preachers at this time was very great, and in 1584 Thomas Sampson presented a book of supplication to the Queen, Council and Parliament for the appointment of learned preaching ministers. He declares "that there are whole thousands of us left untaught," and that "it is preaching and not simply reading that is required for having of faith."

Mr. Anderson is also to preach on Thursdays from 4 to 5 o'clock, and shortly after preached his first sermon "at ye charge of the prishe beinge hyred to do the same."

Heare do we begine to wright ye date of ower Lorde 1584*

March ye 25th day Ano 1584.

1584, *March 29th.*—Memerandum that Mr. hayes ded give warninge to all prishioners in ye prishe church of St. Buttolphes extra Algate ye xxixth daye of Marche in ano 1584 that all that ded meane to receyve ye holly comunion should from hence forthe com and give hem warninge thereof the nyght before that they do meane to com to ye comunion or else he wold not suffer them to go thereunto for that he ded meane to keape a just note whether that the people do communicate threysse everie year according to the queenes ma^{ties} lawes or no.†

September 13th.—A collexion was gathered in ye prish church of S^t Buttolphes extra allgate by vertewe of ye Queens Ma^{tie} Brode Seale beinge granted to Jhon Royon of ye prishe of All saynts Barking who by ye loss of dyvers ships and other goods upon ye north coste of Finyland was greatlye impoverished in consideration wheareof this fore sayd Brode seall was granted hem bearinge date ye xiii daye of September in ye xxv year of ye rayne of ye Queens Ma^{tie} and he was lycensed therbye to aske ye good wils of ye well disposed people in this citie of London for ye space of one whole yeare after ye date hereof.‡

Maye 2nd.—Memerandum that there was a meetinge in ye prishe church of S^t Buttolphes extra Algate ye second day of Maye in ano 1584 before Sir Edward Osborne Knyght Lorde Maior of the cittie of London abowte ye choyce of an Alderman for this owere Warde of portsoken at ye wch tyme there weare 4 comenors nominated by ye prishoners dwellinge in the sayde Warde

* Old style.

† It is interesting to compare this entry with the first rubric in the Communion Service. "So many as intend to be partakers of the Holy Communion shall signify their names to the curate, at least some time the day before." In the Prayer-Books of 1549 and 1552 the notice was to be given "over-night, or else in the morning, before the beginning of Matins, or immediately after." This was no doubt primarily intended that the curate might know how much bread and wine to prepare. But further it gave him the opportunity of excluding "notorious evil livers," as is set forth in the next rubric, and of discovering papish recusants.

‡ Honest John Stow when he fell on evil days received a similar permission to solicit alms of the well disposed.

accordinge to ye owlde and auntiente custome.*

Maye 24th.—An acte pablished in our prish Church concerning the makinge and wearinge of cappes.†

Memerandum that Mr. Hayze with the consent of bothe the Churchwardens ded putt John Clarke and his wyfe ffrom receyvinge ye comunion the xxiiith daye of maye in ano 1584 ffor that they weare not in love and charitie with thier neighbors hentell suche tyme as they do reconsyle them selves.

Memerandum that ye masters and ye antients of ye prishe ded go ye circuite of ye prishe of St Buttolphes extra Algate the xxiii daye of Maye in ano 1584 but cominge neare unto ye postarne at ye tower hill, they weare withstoode by ye under porter of ye tower and one other who charged us in the Queens ma^{ties} name that we should not go anye further, but to go ower next waye home agayne, saienge unto us that if that we did go anye further we should stand to ower owne aparel and thus was he charged to saye unto us from ye lefetenant of ye tower.‡

* For many years the Prior of Holy Trinity was Alderman of Portsoken Ward in virtue of his office, and took an active share in the civil affairs of the city. The prior sat and rode with the other aldermen "saving that his habit was in shape of a spiritual person." With the suppression of the priory the office of alderman became elective.

The number of common councilmen has varied from time to time. It is laid down in *Liber Albus* that there are to be two for Portsoken Ward, because "there may not always be found four persons of sufficiency to be of the Council aforesaid." When Stow wrote the number was six; it is now eight.

† By the 13 Elizabeth, cap. 20, every person above the age of seven years is to wear on the Sabbath and on holy days upon their head a cap of wool knit, "thicked and dressed in England, made within this realm and finished by some of the trade of Cappers." The penalty for non-compliance is 3s. 4d. for every day they were not worn. Maids, ladies, and noble personages, etc., were exempted. "All justices of peace, mayeors, sherifs, baylifs and other officers of leets, and all singuler constables, tythinge men, churchwardens, etc., are, accordinge to their office, place, and calling, to do their uttermost endeavor for the dewe executinge of the sayde statute."

This absurd sumptuary law was repealed 39 Elizabeth, cap. 18.

‡ There was a long-standing dispute between the officials of the Tower and the parochial authorities with regard to the exact boundaries of the parish. When the English Cnichten Gild made over their lands to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Otto and

Memerandum that Mr. Hayze ded reade in our prishe church ye viith daye of June in ano 1584 a precept sent from Mr. Nycolas younge beinge high constable of Midlesex, charginge in ye Queenes Ma^{tie} name that all persons bothe fathers, and governowers accordinge to ye tenor of an ackt of parliament for the same, should provyde for there children apprenticis and hyred servants as is in the sayde ackt specified bowes and arrowes as also commanding that all men should refrayne from all maner of unlawfull games.*

October 5th.—A proclamation was read the xxvth daye of October in ano 1584 in ower prishe church concerninge the suppressinge of sedisious bookes and lybells.†

1586, January 4th.—At this tyme was i sicke and in my bed.

January 19th.—The chargis laied owt for the visitacion dinner

Item for 4 ribbs of Befe and a	s	.	d
ser loyne	3	.	4
Item ii hinde quarters of			
mutton at xix ^d ye peece	3	.	2

Jeffrey, Earl of Essex, the constables of the Tower, withheld part of the land by force. This may possibly have given rise to the dispute which took place at the annual beating of the bounds when the procession reached the postern on Tower Hill. Whether this be so or not we read (Maitland, *History of London*, vol. i.) that the lieutenant of the Tower was a "very litigious man," and was involved in a dispute with the City authorities, because he "pretended a right to a garden on Tower Hill, and sent his servants to dispossess the lawful possessor. The servant attacked the servant of the owner of the garden "in such violent manner as thereby blood was drawn of him in several places."

* An Act for the bringing of Bowe-staves into the Realm, 13 Elizabeth, cap. 14. It begins by setting forth the virtues of archery, "which not only hath ever been but also yet is by God's special gyfte to the English nations a singular defence of this realme." By a previous Act, 8 Elizabeth, cap. 10, "An acte for Bowyers and the pryce of Bowes," all bowyers were to keep a stock of fifty common bows. The penalty for every bow wanting was 10s.

† By 23 Elizabeth anyone speaking slanderous words against the Queen was to have his ears cut off, or to be fined £200. Any rhimes, ballad, letter or writing containing any false, seditious, and slanderous matter to the defamation of the Queen, or moving of any rebellion, is to be reckoned as felony. It is also forbidden to set any figure, or cast any nativity or otherwise by "witchcraft or conjuration" to endeavour to determine the length of the Queen's life or reign.

Item a loyne and a brest of	s	.	d
veale	4	.	0
Item for ii pounds of corans at			6
Item for dressinge ye meate	2	.	6
Item for Breade	3	.	0
Item for iii pottles of clarrit			
wyne at x ^d ye pottle	2	.	-6
Item for i pownde of sugor at			16
Item for ii pottles of sacke at	2	.	8
Item for i quart of sacke at			8
Item for faggotts			10
Item for breade and ale	2	.	4

January 26th.—H. Thomazin Waker the wyfe of Xtopher Waker cittizen and brick-layer of London dwellinge in the waye as we go towards sparrowes cornor was buried in the alye as we go towards the poores box being in the church under the stone that lyethe right betwixt the too pillers.

January 29th.—Memerandum that Mr. Hayes ower Minister ded giue warninge unto the prishioners that thaye showld keepe a generall fast weeklye one Wedensdayes.

February 9th.—Ringing for jeoye that the queene of skotts was beheaded.

Memerandum that we ded ringe at owre prishe church the ix daye of februarie in ano 1586 and was ffor joye that the Queene of Skotts that ennemy to owre most noble Queens Ma^{tie} and ower contrie was beheaded ffor the wch the Lorde God be prayesd and I wold to god that all her confederates weare knowne and cutt of by the lyke meanes.*

Ano 1586, March 7th.—Memerandum that Mr. heaz the Minister with Jhon Cowsell and humphrie Rowlande being Churchwardens and Thomas miller with Jhon Balderstone being sydemen ded go unto the howse of Mr. ellisander harden and there ded comon with the wyfe of the sayde Mr. Harden concerninge her absense ffrom the church whose answer was that for that she was gretlye trobled withe the gowte she hath not bene able of a longe time to go so far but as concerninge religion she sayde she trusted to be saved onelye by the deathe and meritts of Jesus and by no other meanes

* In the corresponding book of churchwardens' accounts it is recorded "pd for bread and beare for ye ringers one ye day that the queen of Scotts was beheaded XII^d."

and as concerninge the comunion she sayde she ded meane so to prepare her selfe that verye shortlye she woulde receive the same.*

1587, June 18th.—A precept read for a colection to be made for the haven and peare wth in the borowe toune of S^t Ives in the furthest pt of the countie of Cornwall.

FUNIRALL CHARGIS[†]

1588, <i>March 25th.</i>	s	.	d
ffor ye menester	11	.	
ffor ye afternoones knell w th			
the greate bell	6	.	8
ffor ye ground in the Churche	6	.	8
ffor ye best cloth not used [‡]			9
ffor takinge up ye stones	11	.	
ffor ye peales w ^{ch} weare not			
runge	2	.	
ffor ye pitt and knell ye corse			
beinge coffined			18
ffor ye Clarkes attendance			8
ffor ye sextens attendance			4
ffor three passinge bells			12
ffor iiii bearers			16

1588, May 16th.—Memerandum that Mr. William Sawyer beinge ye crowner of the citty pannelled a crowner's quest in owre prish church the xvith daye of maye ano 1588 and ded sweare then to give there evedence howe Jhon Dunstone a bricklayer dwelling at the blewie anker neare sparrowes corner ded com by his deathe, was killed one wedensdaye at nyghte the 15th of maye 1588 aboute the ower of eight or nyne of the clocke sittinge one his seate at his dore by Thomas Campyan a laboringe man who thruste him into the backe under the leafte showlder blade with a knyfe wheareof he dyed presentlye etc.

June 23^d.—Memerandum that Mr. Hayse ower minister ded inquier publicklye for one Agnes parson a sussex mayden in ower prish church.

1589, July 30th.—Memerandum that the second bell beinge crackt was taken downe and changed the xxxth daye of July, ano 1589, with Robert Mott a bellfounder dwell-

* It is recorded that she shortly after had the Communion ministered to her in her own house.

† This is a sample of many similar entries. For preaching the sermon at a funeral the minister's usual fee was 5s.

‡ But by order of the vestry it had to be paid for.

inge in Whyte Chappell parishe by Jhon Walter Shott then beinge churchwarden*.

December 7th.—Memerandum that Mr. Hayes owre minister ded publishe a proclamation in owre prishe church the viith daye of December ano 1589 beinge derected ffrom the Queenes ma^{tie} ffor the reforminge of wayghts.†

December 11th.—A court kept in ower Church by the Channcelor of London to reforine suche as had not Receyved the Communion for the Easter tyme.

January 18th.—Memerandum that a letter beinge sent from the Right honorable the lorde of the privie Counsell unto the Mayor of London to comand that a collexion should be gathered thorowgout the cittie of London for the cittie of Geneva wch was beseegeed by the Duke of Saxon was red in the church.

1590, March 25th.—Memerandum that a meetinge was in owre prishe church the xxvth daye of March ano 1590 by certen vestrie of this prishe to have audited the last years accompts and for to have taken order for certen other things needfull to have beene done in the sayd prishe but by reason of certen words or speeches by Mr. Richard Casye the alderman his deputie (a)bused agaynst Mr. Toby Wood a Counselor at the same and beinge one of the Vestrie men wch ffindinge himselfe greatly abused by the sayd words or speeches would not be present at

the sayd time withowte whose presence ye sayd vestrie men would howld no vestrie at the sayd meeting but sayd that they would defer such matters as they was to be done hentell such order should be taken that they myght have the companye of Master Toby Wood, and so they departed nothing beinge done.*

May 24th.—Memerandum that a vestrie was warned to meete in our prishe church the xxiiith day of may ano 1590 after eveninge prayer at wch tyme dyvers vestrie men weare in the church but for that Mr. Richard casye was there in the church at the sayd tyme Mr. Toby Wood would not saye for the wch cause the rest would not stay wherefore at that tyme we had no vestrie.

June 3rd.—Memerandum that the rooffe of the church was vewed by Mr. henrie donway the alderman's deputie William Thomas and Charles Russell the churchwardens Jhon Ansell Carpenter Christopher Waker bricklayer and Dr. Simson in Tower streete the plommer and humphrie Spragge the therd day of June ano 1590 at which tyme it was by the sayd viewers thought verie necessarie that the whole rooffe of the church should be newe lathered and tyled.†

September 7th.—Memerandum that a crowners quest was pannelled in our prish Church the viith day of September 1590 by Mr. Thomas Wilbraham the crowner for the cittie and was for to examen howe Amye Stokes the wyfe of Lewis Stokes a sawyear dwelling in Jhon Ansell his yeard beinge behind his house in the high streete did come by her deathe who hanged her selfe in her chamber beinge over a sawpitt in the fore named Mr. Ansell his yeard the seventh day of September ano 1590 abowte the ower of ix of the clocke in the forenoone in manner and forme followinge. That is to saye she had cast a cord abowte a beame in the sayd

* St. Botolph's has always possessed an exceptionally fine peal of bells. When the church of the Priory of Holy Trinity, Christ Church, was pulled down by Sir Thomas Audley, the original peal was sold, four of the bells going to Stepney, and five to St. Stephen's, Coleman Street. Queen Elizabeth presented the church with a set of silken bell-ropes, and the bells were constantly rung in her honour whenever she went to Greenwich or Deptford by water. The present fine peal was cast at the Whitechapel Foundry in 1764.

† The standard of weights was lost or mislaid, which gave rise to frauds in weighing goods. Sir James Harvey, Lord Mayor, wrote to the Lord Treasurer "for that the true standard made according to the statute for the sizing of all weights could not be found," and to obtain "his favourable help and advice what order or course he should take with the city for the Reformation thereof."

His successor renewed this application to the Treasurer for establishing "of orders for true and upright use of Her Majesty's beam with the weights thereof belonging." Because "private men presume without order to sell and use unlawful weights both in the city and in the country, whereby the Commonweal taketh detriment."

* The origin of this dispute appears to have been due to a doubt as to who should keep the keys of the muniment chest. Mr. Casye, alderman's deputy, became so unpopular with a section of the parishioners that they prayed the alderman to remove him, and one Conway was appointed deputy in his place.

† A good deal of building and repairing work was done in the church at this time. Stow says "the parishioners of this parish being of late years mightily increased, the church is pestered with lofts and seats for them." The increase in the population required a new burying-ground, which was opened in Rosemary Lane.

chamber fasteninge it to the sayd beame and puttinge the same with slydinge knott abowte her necke as it appeared standinge upon a three footed stoole wch with one of her feete she had thrust from her and so hanged her selfe her feete standinge bent upon the flower or bords of the sayd chamber, and beinge founde by the jurie or crowners quest that she fallinge from God had hanged or murdered her selfe, where upon judgment was given in the sayd church by the sayd crowner that she should be carried from the sayd howse to some cross way neare the townes end and there that she should have a stake dreven throwge her brest and to be buried with the stake to be seene for a memoryall that others goinge by seeinge the same myght take goode for comittinge the lyke fault And the sayd Amy Stokes was so buried in the cross way beyond Sparrows corner neare to the place wheare the owld cross ded stand the sayd viith day of September anno 1590, abowte the owers of viii or ix of the clocke at nyght she was abowte three skore years owld and havinge hanged her selfe.*

September 20th.—A collection for Jhon Pryce a preacher beinge owt of livinge or unbeneficed.

September 29th.—A striplinge dyed of ye plague.

A vestrie houlden in our pishe church by vertue of

a precept from the Lord Maior and others her Ma^{ties} comitioners under the greateseale of England for the seachinge fyndinge out and examininge of Jesuytes seminarie priests, Popish recusants or others of lyke qualitie. Enimies to the Queenes Ma^{tie} and the state beinge sent to the Alderman and from him to his deputie to nominate and Chose fower men or more to take an exact vew for the same†

* It is perhaps scarcely necessary to observe that this barbarous punishment for *felo de se* was probably a relic of the old vampire superstition. It was not abolished until 1823, 4 George IV., cap. 52.

† A college of "seminary priests" had been

1591, *August 29th.*—Memorandum that Mr. Threlkeld our preacher ded cattechyse in our prish church the xxixth day of awgust anno 1591 at eveninge prayer at which tyme he ded begine to treat of the tenn comandments and at the same tyme he sayd that there was one in the prishe who was not worthye to continew in the same for that many do resorte unto him nyght and day for to learne of suche things as be lost and also to learn dyvers other things of him which was not meete to be suffered and wished that the said partie should be warned to come before a vestrie that he myght talke with him, it is sposed that the p^{ties} name is Jhon Capp dwelling in hounsdtiche.*

1592, *May 4th.*—Memorandum that the minester being accompanied with the alderman his deputie of the ward the churchwardens and others being antient people of the prishe ded go the ceicuit of the pishe the viiith day of may anno 1592 being one Assention day at which tyme the minister ded read a gospell hard by the posterne gate of the city according to the antient custom without any interruption by the Lieftenaunt of the tower or any others.†

July 26th.—Hear it is agreed at the said vestrie sfor certen considerations to us knowne and at this vestrie debated and agreed upon that Mr. Chistopher Threlkelde our preacher is to be removed and shall

founded at Douay by Dr. Allen, who had been obliged to leave Oxford owing to the test imposed by the Act of Uniformity. These priests were landing in England in large numbers, and were viewed with great dislike by Elizabeth. Campain and Parsons were leaders of a Jesuit mission which at first met with much success. *Vide Green's Short History of the English People*, p. 401.

In 1581 the saying of Mass was forbidden, and the fine on recusants increased to £20 a month.

* Evidently John Capp was suspected of witchcraft. The 5 Elizabeth, cap. 16, is "an act against conjurations, Inchantments, and Witchcrafts." It is forbidden by the statute for any person or persons to take it upon him or them by charme or sorcerie to tell or declare in what place any treasure of golde or sylver shoulde be found, "or where goodes or thinges lost or stollen shoulde bee founde." For the first offence the punishment is one years' imprisonment, and the offender is to stand in the pillory once a quarter for six hours. The second offence is to be visited with confiscation of all goods to the Crown and imprisonment for life.

† There appears to have been a dispute with the Tower officials as to the exact boundary of the parish. *Vide note on p. 145.*

depart at Michaelmas next or soner if he shall receyve such warning from the churchwardens. And further it is agreed in respect of his poore estate and for his better mayntenance that he shall receyve and have payd him this quarters-wagis and one other quarters wagis shall be given him that is to say the one halfe shall be paid unto him selfe and the other halfe shal be given unto his wyfe. And so he is to depart and one other to be taken in his place.*

August 8th.—Memorandum that an owld auntient citizen being a tall man with a long black gray bearde beinge accompanied with a young man being a high dutchman who would not be knowne unto me being the pishe clarke ded put into our poores box the sums of twentie shillings the viiith daye of Awgust anno 1592, and would not be knowne whose gifte it was but willed that it should be by the churchwardens distributed to the poore of the pishe.



Irish Ornamental Ironwork of the Eighteenth Century, as Exhibited in the Streets of Dublin.

BY D. ALLEYNE WALTER.

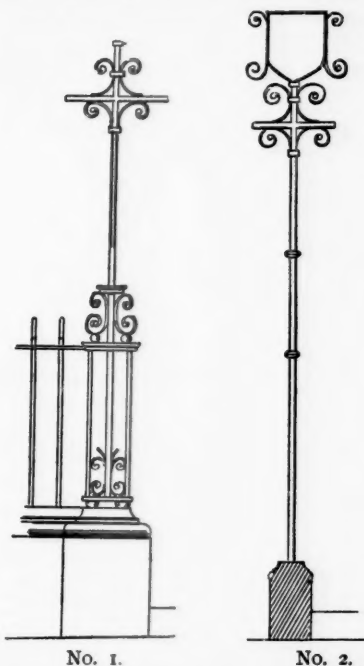
III.—LAMP STANDARDS.

IN concluding these short papers on the ornamental ironwork of the streets and squares of Dublin, by giving a few examples of the lamp standards which abound in certain parts of the city, it must not be supposed that the subject is exhausted; on the contrary, there remain many examples well worthy of notice and illustration. Those which have been selected are rather intended to give a general idea of the character of old Dublin ironwork,

* This dismissal was either rescinded or ineffective. Mr. Threlkeld continued to preach as usual, and on the death of Mr. Heaze was appointed curate. Possibly he was upheld in his position by the Bishop of London; at any rate, the matter was referred to his Lordship at Fulham, and there was "pd for ye Churchwardens dinner at Ffulham when they were there abowte ye preacher's matter XVI^d."

and although the design of most of them varies considerably, there is, nevertheless, much similarity in the treatment of details in the ornamental portions.

These lamp standards may be divided into two classes—the ornamental and the plain; the former appertain to the larger and more important buildings, the latter to less notable domiciles. Unfortunately the lamps themselves have, for the most part, disappeared, and there is nothing left of them to guide us in forming an opinion as to their appearance;



No. 1.

No. 2.

but from the standards it is evident that some of the lamps were suspended by a single bar of circular form, or ring, (as in the example from the Loretto High School, St. Stephen's Green), while others were inserted in square or shield-like open frames, and this appears to have been the most usual method. Some of the standards of the first-mentioned class are very elaborate, while others are of extreme simplicity, and consist only of a stout iron upright, from which at right angles projects the ring for holding the lamp. A plain horizontal ladder bar is sometimes added. There

are several lamp standards of this description in North Great George's Street.

The illustration No. 1 of a lamp standard from this street exhibits a perfectly cruciform appearance in consequence of the lamp frame having been destroyed; while another from Lower Baggot Street (illustration No. 2) is a similar design, but mounted on a tall banded stem, which is most unusual.

The standard (illustration No. 3) from Ely Place belongs to the ornamental class, of which it is a fine example. It forms one of a pair which stand at the foot of the steps to the house. The lamp-holder, which is of square form, with a scroll ornament at the sides, is fixed to the apex of an open pyramidal stem which springs from the ball-like terminal of the pier. This pier differs from most of the others in having small columns at the angles. The height of the whole composition is about 12 feet, and it has a remarkably bold and striking appearance.



No. 3.



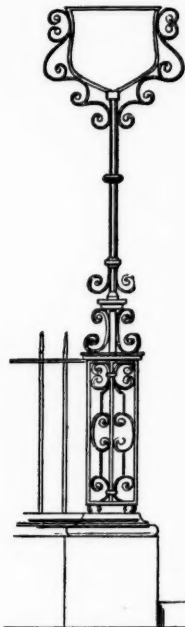
No. 4.

At the Loretto High School in St. Stephen's Green there is a lamp standard of very good design (illustration No. 4). It is, perhaps,

one of the best in the city. The lamp was suspended by a ring (as before mentioned), supported by a graceful curved upright, and



No. 5.



No. 6.

was connected with the stem by pieces of iron with scroll ends. The stem is slightly swelled towards the lower end, and becomes octagonal at its junction with the ball terminal. Bold scrolls resting on balls join the stem to the pier, which is of open work of the usual description. The height from the pavement is about 13 feet.

In illustration No. 5 we have a design with an unusual form for the lamp-holder, and cross-bar beneath. The stem in this case is slightly swelled at the bottom. The pier is remarkably plain, and consists of vertical bars only. The height is about 10 feet 6 inches. This lamp standard is from North Great George's Street.

Another from the same street is shown in illustration No. 6. It is a very good and rich design, with a holder of shield form, enriched with scroll-work, for the lamp. It will be seen that it has a rather short and stout stem, with the usual open-work pier.

The height is the same as of the last-mentioned standard—viz., 10 feet 6 inches.

With this example, I conclude the account of the ornamental ironwork from the city of Dublin; but there is much more in the shape of railings, knockers, and other objects that would be found of interest. To those engaged in the study of domestic architecture of the last century, a great deal might be gained from the streets and houses in Dublin, for there is much of quiet dignity and repose about many of them, a quality which is very generally wanting in modern domestic architecture. Ornamentation is sparingly used, and is concentrated on the doorways and their adjuncts; but what ornamentation there is, is good of its kind. It will be a matter for regret if, in the course of alterations and changes, this is removed, to make way for flimsy designs of the present day.



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

Part XLVII. of *ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA* has been issued. It contains six papers, all fully maintaining the high level of excellence which has so long marked the publications of the society, together with the reports, etc., of the society for 1895. The six papers are as follow: (1) "The Walls of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," by Mr. Sheriton Holmes; (2) "Notes on the Family of Hebburn of Hebburn," by Mr. T. Crawford Hodgson; (3) "Monuments in the Chapel of the Athol Chantry in St. Andrew's Church at Newcastle," by Mr. John Robinson, together with a "Note on the Matrix of the Athol Brass," by Mr. Oswin J. Charlton; (4) "Obituary Notices of Deceased Members," viz.: Professor George Stephens (by Dr. Hodgkin), Mr. William Woodman (by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson), and the Rev. G. Rome Hall (by Mr. Cecil Hedley). Excellent photographic portraits of each of the three deceased antiquaries are given; (5) "Tynemouth Castle after the Dissolution of the Monastery," by Mr. Horatio A. Adamson, in which we are glad to observe that some old plans and drawings are reproduced as illustrations. This is a very interesting as well as a valuable feature, for it perpetuates and places on record pictures which, in course of time, may become lost or injured; (6) "The Literary History of the Roman Wall," by Dr. Hodgkin. Besides other minor illustrations in the letterpress, the part contains no fewer than seventeen plates. It is, taking all into consideration, one of the best numbers that have been published of late.



Part IV. of the second volume of the *TRANSACTIONS OF THE GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY* has reached

us. It is the concluding part of the second volume of the new series of the society's transactions, and contains the title-page and table of contents of the volume. It contains the following papers: (1) "Address on Vacating the Presidency of the Society," by Professor John Ferguson; (2) "Introductory Address (Session 1894-95)," by Mr. Colin Dunlop Donald, President; (3) An interesting paper by Mr. James M. Mackinlay, on "Shells from the Shrine of Santa Lucia, near Figueras, in the North of Spain"; (4) "French Influence in Scottish Speech," by Mr. David MacRitchie; "Caudatus Anglicus," by Mr. George Neilson; and "An Account of the Annual Excursion of the Society in 1894."

PROCEEDINGS.

The annual meeting of the *NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY* was held at the Guildhall, Norwich, on March 18, Sir F. J. M. Boileau, Bart., the president, in the chair. The annual report was read by the Rev. W. Hudson as follows: "The last annual meeting was held in the Guildhall on April 24, 1895, when a paper was read by Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke, on 'Players in Norwich from the Accession of Queen Elizabeth to their Suppression, in 1642.' This paper is being published among the society's original papers. On May 16 an afternoon excursion was held, when the members visited Spixworth church and hall, and also the church and the remains of the priory at Horsham St. Faith's, together with the earthworks which mark the site of Horsford Castle. The visitors were indebted to the Rev. W. B. Gurney Whitchurch, Rector of Spixworth; R. B. Longe, Esq., of Spixworth Hall; and the Rev. J. D. Ballance, Vicar of Horsford and Horsham, for kind assistance and explanation. A second excursion was made on July 3, to Castleacre, where the party was under the able guidance of Dr. Jessopp, who explained the various details of the Roman and Angle earthworks in the morning, and the priory in the afternoon. A heavy thunderstorm somewhat interfered with a proposed visit to Westacre on the way back to Swaffham, a visit to Southacre being substituted instead, where the members and their friends were kindly entertained by H. Lee Warner, Esq. A third excursion was held in the autumn to Worstead, Stalham, Ingham, Waxham Hall, and Hempstead. Papers were read by the Rev. A. J. Back at Worstead, the Rev. J. Neville White at Stalham, the Rev. N. Wilson at Ingham, the Rev. J. F. Kendall at Hempstead, and Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke at Waxham Hall. A winter evening meeting was held on December 9, in the hall of the Church of England Young Men's Society, Norwich, when papers were read by the Rev. Canon Manning on 'A Norwich Saxon Penny with the Moneyer's Name, Manning, on it'; by Mr. G. A. King on the 'History of the Union Jack'; and by the Rev. W. Hudson on 'The Customs Roll of the Port of Yarmouth for 1380.' The Church Congress, which was held in Norwich in October, has for many years past been accompanied by an ecclesiastical art exhibition, and a loan collection of church goods. With a view to making this loan collection fairly representative of church treasures of various kinds in the diocese, the committee of the Norfolk Archæological Society, in conjunction with that of the Suffolk society, issued a circular inviting the owners of such treasures to lend them for ex-

hibition, the Norfolk society offering to see that due precautions were taken for their security. A most generous response was made to this appeal, and an unusually interesting and valuable collection was exhibited. Most of the objects have from time to time been noticed in the society's publications. A notable feature of the exhibition was the collection of icons, service books, and other objects of ecclesiastical interest of the Greek Church, lent by W. J. Birkbeck, Esq., of Thorpe. The Yarmouth branch of the society continues its successful progress. At the annual meeting, held at Yarmouth on January 17, 1896, a paper was read by Dr. Bately on 'Some Recent Discoveries in connection with the Greyfriars Priory.' In draining Queen Street, a trench was dug through the length of the church. Careful observations were made as the work proceeded, and the result, as recorded by Dr. Bately, will be published in the next issue of the society's original papers. The concluding part of vol. xii. of the society's publications, and also the concluding part of vol. ii. of the Norfolk visitations, were issued to members last summer. The first part of vol. xiii. is now in course of printing. The transference of the Norwich corporation muniments from the Guildhall to the Castle Museum, as announced in last year's report, is now completed. The documents have been systematically arranged by your hon. secretary, Mr. Hudson, assisted by Mr. J. C. Tingey, a member of the committee. The arrangements made by the corporation for the purpose are admirable, and they have further provided four glass cases, in which are exhibited representative documents, books, and seals, with due explanations by way of illustrating the character of the collection, and in the hope, perhaps, of assisting some future students. The joint committee of the County Council, under the guidance of our president, Sir Francis Boileau, and Mr. Hamon le Strange, have provided similar accommodation for the Norfolk county records. The Castle Museum being technically outside of the county, they could not be placed in the city muniment room. They are therefore provided for in the muniment-room attached to the office of the clerk of the peace at the Shirehall. The superintendence of this work has been chiefly undertaken by Mr. Tingey, who has at the same time made a calendar of the enrolments of county conveyances, which were mentioned in the report for 1891, and which were to have been calendared by Mr. Tallack, a work which was interrupted by his lamented decease. It being found that many of these transfers of property are not mentioned by Blomefield, Mr. Tingey's calendar will be published by degrees in our publications. The society has to regret the loss of one of the original members, the Rev. E. E. Blencowe, Rector of Stow Bardolph, who retained his interest in the work till his death. He had the care of the valuables at Stow Hall. The committee desire to remind the members of the society that at the close of last December the society completed the fiftieth year of its existence and operations. The first meeting was held on January 6, 1846. Of the members whose names are entered as then present, or who joined in that year, only two remain, the Rev. Thomas Calvert, formerly Vicar of St. John de Sepulchre, Norwich; and the Rev. Bowyer Vaux, of Great Yarmouth. Our late hon. secretary, the Rev.

Canon Manning, should almost be numbered among the original members, having joined the society in January, 1847; and our president is also one of the earliest members. The committee are considering in what way the society's jubilee may best be commemorated during the present year. In consequence of the removal of the Rev. W. Hudson from the county, it may become necessary to make some change in the office of honorary secretary. The retiring members of the committee are the Rev. W. Fred Greeny, Mr. H. J. Green, the Rev. Canon Hinds Howell, Mr. Hamon le Strange, Mr. F. Danby Palmer, Mr. J. C. Tingey. They are all eligible for re-election."



Dr. Bensly read the balance-sheet, which stated that the past year commenced with a balance, including the £100 Boileau legacy, of £194 1s. 3d., and closed with £223 19s. 8d. in hand. The receipts had been £368 12s. 11d., and the expenditure £144 13s. 3d. He was glad that the number of members was well kept up. Some years ago he expressed the hope that the number of subscribers would reach 500, and Mr. Quinton informed him that they now had 441, including 81 Yarmouth members. Their local secretary at Yarmouth, Mr. F. Danby Palmer, whom they would congratulate on his recovery from his long illness, worked most energetically on his committee; and it was to be hoped that other local committees would be formed with corresponding success. On the occasion of the jubilee celebration of the society, he hoped a fresh start would be made in point of members, and that additional interest would be manifested in the work of the society.

The report and balance-sheet having been adopted, the officers for the year were elected. Much regret was expressed at Mr. Hudson's retirement from the post of joint honorary secretary, and an attempt was made to secure a continuation of that gentleman's services; but Mr. Hudson, who is permanently leaving Norfolk for the south of England, definitely declined to be put in nomination again, as he considered his future residence at a distance would make it practically impossible for him to discharge the duties satisfactorily. Eventually the difficulty was got over by a proposition of Dr. Jessopp's, that Mr. Bolingbroke should be elected the sole honorary secretary of the society, and Mr. Hudson elected editorial secretary. After some observations of the chairman, in which he alluded to the dilapidated state of the important church of St. Margaret Hales, and also to the coming celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the cathedral church of Norwich, the members present examined several objects of interest that were exhibited. The first explained were some "squeezeings" of a sculptured memorial stone exhibited by Mr. F. B. Crowe, and which was found built into a house on the site of St. Vedast's Church, in this city, and was thought to be Danish. The Rev. W. Hudson explained that it would be very difficult to bring the stone itself to the hall; but Mr. Crowe merited the thanks of the citizens for having presented it to the Castle Museum, where it had been placed in the record-room. Four maps, illustrating the early growth of the city, which, it was

intimated, would have been shown, were also suspended in the record-room at the museum, and they would be made the subject of explanation at Mr. Creeny's schoolroom on the following evening. The Rev. W. F. Creeny said that the "squeezeings" had been submitted to the Bishop of Stepney, who was an authority on all manner of stones, and he had declared this Norwich stone to be Saxon, though there were traces of Scandinavian about it. The Rev. W. Hudson said that this stone had long been known to many people in Norwich, and it was built into the angle of a wall of a house situate between Cathedral Street South and Rose Lane, which was the site of the old church dedicated to St. Vedast. In Queen Elizabeth's time this was the property of St. Peter Permountergate, and therefore when he held the vicarage of St. Peter Permountergate, he was Vicar of St. Vedast. There were only three churches of the name known. He had made a few notes with regard to St. Vedast's church, which, with the permission of the meeting, he would read: "The church of St. Vedast, which formerly stood in the angle between Cathedral Street South and Rose Lane, is certainly, historically, one of the most interesting in Norwich, and has now become still more so from the discovery of the valuable character of the stone just removed from the spot. I gave an account of its possible origin in vol. x. of the society's publications (p. 136), in a paper on the stone bridge in St. Faith's Lane. I will only briefly sum up my reasons for tracing its origin to the times of the Danes. Its earliest mention is in a charter of confirmation, granted by Henry II., to the prior and convent. It is there said that the prior and convent held 'the half of the church of St. Vedast.' The charter is not dated, but as Henry began his reign in 1154, and one of the witnesses died in 1160, it must fall within those limits. About 1200, in the bishopric of John of Oxford, as recorded in the almoner's register, Jeffrey de St. Vedast gave the almoner one-sixth, and Jeffrey, son of Gilbert, gave him one-third, making, with the half they held before, the whole of the endowment of the church, which, from that time, was appropriated to the almoner of the Cathedral monastery. This peculiar subdivision of the endowment of this church into sixths and thirds has been held, not unreasonably, to justify its identification with a church mentioned in Domesday, where a certain Edstan, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, is said to have held two churches and the sixth part of a third. Even if this identification be not allowed, at least we find a church with this unusual dedication in Norwich within a hundred years of the Norman conquest; and some suggestion may be made as to the introduction into East Anglia of the saint's name. St. Vedas was Bishop of Arras, in that part of France afterwards called Flanders. He died in 539, and in 667 his bones were removed to a monastery outside the walls dedicated to his memory. How came this Flemish saint to have a church dedicated so early to him in Norwich? In the paper above mentioned, I have given at some length the evidence which still appears to me to point to a reasonable answer to this question, namely, that it was due to the influence of Grimbold, who came from St. Omer, in the same districts as Arras, at the invitation of King Alfred, to assist especially in the conversion of the Danes, to

VOL. XXXII.

whom East Anglia was handed over by his treaty with Guthrum. This would place the foundation of the church just about a thousand years ago. The house on which the stone was found was most probably built upon the church-yard wall."

Canon Jessopp exhibited a candlestick that he said was found twelve or fourteen years ago at Scarning on the farm of the late Mr. Margaron. It was supposed to have belonged to the Cistercian priory of Wendling, and in a bright light the enamel upon it was plainly visible. The Society of Antiquaries had pronounced it to belong to the thirteenth century; and it had probably done duty on the altar, or one of the lesser altars, of Wendling church. The nozzle at the top might have taken the place of the spike that used to carry the wax-tapers, and there was no doubt that it belonged to the thirteenth century. How it came into the field in which it was found there was of course no information to be given.

A pre-Reformation cope from Great Bircham was lent for exhibition by the Rev. T. L. Bennett, and was shown by Mr. Wharton, churchwarden of the parish. The proportions of a cope had, however, altogether disappeared, and it was presented in the shape of an altar-cloth. The workmanship employed on the fabric was of a very beautiful description, and the colours were well preserved. Canon Duckett at once recognised the exhibit as an old friend, and said he first saw it twenty years ago, when his attention was called to it by the Hon. Fred Walpole, whose memory was regarded with affection. It was then used as a covering for the holy table; but perhaps Dr. Bensly would have something to say about it. Dr. Bensly said that there was a desire on the part of the minister and parishioners of Great Bircham that this piece of work should be preserved, and it had been suggested that it should be sent to the Castle Museum as a loan from the parish. Some discussion arose on the question as to whether the museum authorities would accept the treasure as a loan, and it was resolved to make inquiries on the subject.

The Rev. W. Pelham Burn exhibited two panel paintings that he had found in St. Peter Mancroft church. One of them represented the Resurrection, and the other St. Paul, and both received a great amount of attention. Mr. Pelham Burn said that when he found the pictures in the sacristy they looked like two boards with nothing upon them but dirt and dust; but having had them cleaned, they presented the appearance that the members saw. The pictures were referred to by Blomefield. That of St. Paul was not, perhaps, of much interest. It represented the Apostle with a viper attacking his knee, and in the corner was an appearance of the Saviour, with the words, "My grace is sufficient for thee." The painting of the Resurrection was probably the work of the early part of the fifteenth century, and the seals of the tomb were particularly noticeable. The president observed that it was not until the thirteenth century that painters began to depict the Resurrection, as there were supposed to be no witnesses of it. In Mr. Burn's picture one of the guards was evidently awake, and he thought that this circumstance fixed the painting as belonging to the sixteenth century.

The Rev. Canon Manning exhibited a beautifully manufactured Nuremberg box of the sixteenth century,

X

and the Rev. W. Hudson a deer horn found in Cranmer Park, and lent by Sir L. Jones, Bart. The shape of this relic would lead one to suppose that it might have been used as a primitive hammer, so well was it adapted to that purpose.

At a meeting of the FOLKLORE SOCIETY held on March 17, Mr. Edward Clodd, the president, in the chair, Mr. Leland L. Duncan read a paper entitled "Fairy Beliefs and other Folklore Notes from County Leitrim." A discussion followed, in which the president, Mr. Gomme, Mr. Nutt, Mr. Brabrook, and other members took part.

At the annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Chancellor Parish in the chair, some discussion arose as to the best method of auditing the society's balance-sheet each year. Finally it was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the committee. The financial statement for the year showed that there was a balance in hand at the beginning of the year of £32 18s. 7d. Subscriptions have amounted to £257 10s. 5d., the sale of books has realized £57 17s. 4d., the dividend on £566 2s. 8d. 2½ per cent. Consols £15 1s., and visitors' fees for admission to the Castle £107 15s.; and this, with a balance of £60 9s. on the special extension fund and various small amounts, brought the total to £535 16s. 4d. The expenditure amounted to £315 8s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £220 7s. 9d. In addition to the balance and the sum invested in Consols, the society possesses a very valuable collection of antiquarian objects and books in their museum and library at the Castle, to which additions are constantly being made. The society has practically no liabilities.

The report of the committee for the past year was then read as follows:

The committee of the Sussex Archaeological Society have great pleasure in presenting their report for the year 1895. Bearing in mind that the society was established just half a century ago—and will in a few months celebrate its jubilee—it is considered a matter for congratulation that after so long a period there are still with us eleven members who have been associated with the society from its inauguration in 1846. During the past fifty years, in addition to arranging and holding pleasant and instructive meetings at almost every place in the county of historical or archaeological importance, and helping in various other ways to foster an interest in the "study of the past," the society has published thirty-nine volumes of *Collections*, together with an index to the first twenty-five of those volumes, and the *Domesday Book in Relation to Sussex*, a quarto volume, containing a facsimile of the original record and a valuable map. At the present time another volume of the *Collections* is in preparation, which will be issued to members during the jubilee year. If proof were needed of the high estimation in which the publications of the Sussex Archaeological Society are held, it might suffice to quote the prices that the volumes command or to point to the copious quotations that have found a place in almost every work relating to the history and antiquities of the county. Almost from its first

inception the society had the nucleus of a museum, and began to form a library; but for a long time both were exceedingly small and unimportant. During the last seven years, however, thanks very largely to the unremitting care and attention of Charles Taylor Phillips, Esq., the collection of local antiquities belonging to the society has been added to and systematically arranged for exhibition in the Castle; while the library at Castle Lodge has, by the same gentleman, been much improved and extended. One of the most important events in 1895, as affecting the society, was the resignation of office by Mr. Phillips in December, owing to his intended removal from Lewes. A resolution has been drawn up by the committee, expressive of their great regret at his resignation, and of their great indebtedness to Mr. Phillips for his services. In this connection mention should be made of the way in which Mr. Phillips performed the large amount of work involved in the removal and replacing the specimens stored in the Barbican, when the south-west turret had to be taken down and rebuilt. The restoration of the turret, by the way, was most skilfully effected under the direction of Messrs. Somers Clarke and Mickelthwaite, who replaced every available portion of the old materials. The total number of members at present belonging to the society is 532 (444 ordinary, 80 life, and 8 honorary). While these figures show a slight falling off when compared with some recent years, it is gratifying to note that 27 new members were elected during 1895. It may also be remarked that the roll has been carefully revised by the Finance Committee, with the result that perhaps there have never been fewer mere nominal members on the list of names, while the subscriptions have been more closely collected than usual. A reference to the balance-sheet will show that a sum of £27 12s. was collected during the year for arrears of subscriptions, while there has been no less than £57 17s. 4d. received for books sold during the same period. The general meeting of the society was held at Eastbourne on Thursday and Friday, July 25 and 26, and was considered a successful gathering. Eastbourne, Westham, Pevensey, and Herstmonceux were visited on Thursday, and Old Eastbourne, East Dean, and Friston Place on Friday. The success of the meeting was due in a great measure to the kind hospitality of his Worship the Mayor of Eastbourne. As long ago as 1893 the committee, in their report, called the attention of the members to the need of providing increased accommodation for the Society's Museum and Library, and asked for suggestions. No practical response has been made, but it is earnestly hoped that advantage may be taken of the jubilee celebration to do something in the way of providing at least a comfortable room in which the meetings of the society may be held and the work of the society be carried on. An impression appears to prevail that Sussex archaeology is to a large extent exhausted. This, however, is by no means the case; there are practically no limits to the work of the society but those imposed by want of funds. Excavations and publications are both standing still for want of money, and it was a disappointment to the committee that their special appeal for funds to carry out an extension of work met with so little encouragement. The com-

mittee will lay before you some particulars of the general form they propose the jubilee celebration meetings should take in July next. The details, however, will have to be arranged by a sub-committee. In concluding, the committee referred to the losses sustained by the society by death since the last report was issued. The committee further expressed the hope that the Sussex Archaeological Society might be permitted to enter upon a new career of usefulness and prosperity in connection with their celebration of the year of jubilee.

Canon Cooper asked if that was the only reference that would be made to the special fund?—Mr. Sawyer said there was a detailed account of the purposes of the fund. The balance-sheet showed that they had received £80 and spent £20.—Canon Cooper observed there was no mention of the particular objects for which the fund was established.—Mr. Sawyer replied that they were specified in the circular. They were the preservation of the Rye historical buildings, the preservation of Pevensey Castle site, the publication of a calendar of Lewes wills, the publication of a calendar of Sussex Church plate and registers, the reproductions of mural paintings in Clayton and Rotherfield Churches, and the Museum and Library.—Canon Cooper suggested that those particulars should be added to the report, and this was agreed to, after which the report was unanimously adopted.

The chairman at a later period referred to the resignation of Mr. C. T. Phillips of the office of honorary curator and librarian, and read a formal resolution adopted by the committee in acknowledgment of Mr. Phillips' many services to the society, and stated that the committee had unanimously accepted that expression of their appreciation of the great services which had been rendered by Mr. Phillips, and they had decided that it should be engrossed on vellum, signed by every member of the committee, and presented to Mr. Phillips, if he would accept it, on the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of the society. As they knew, that was no empty compliment, but an inadequate expression of what they all felt very strongly indeed. Words entirely failed him to say what he should like to say on that subject, but the time would come when they should have the pleasure of presenting that expression of their feeling towards Mr. Phillips, and that would be the opportunity for saying more than he liked to trust himself to say that day. They were parting from a very kind and very useful friend, who left behind him a record of his work.—Mr. Phillips having responded, a letter was read from Mr. Henry Griffith, the honorary secretary of the society, making various suggestions regarding the way in which the approaching jubilee of the society (July 9) might be observed.

Eventually it was decided to leave the preparations for the due celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the society in the hands of the committee.

nouncing a considerable increase in the society's roll of members, fifty-six new ones having been elected during the year, while five only have retired, and one has been withdrawn by death. The numerical strength of the society is as under: Annual subscribers, 252; life compounders, 44; honorary members, 10; total, 306. The appended statement of the accounts for the past year shows a steady increase in the revenue of the society. The subscriptions, which amount to nearly double the former annual average, have enabled the council, notwithstanding the additional expenses which have been incurred on behalf of the society, to show a balance in hand of £109 14s. 2d. at the close of the account, as compared with £68 7s. 5½d. in hand at the commencement of the year. The Transactions, issued twice during the year at regular intervals, comprised 130 pages of letterpress, and two full-page illustrations from drawings kindly placed at the disposal of the society by Mr. A. B. Bamford. A further instalment of the "Register of Admissions to the Colchester Grammar School," edited by Mr. J. H. Round, and various papers published by the Congress of Archaeological Societies, have also been issued to members. The fifth volume of the new series of the Transactions is now complete, and the index and title page are in course of publication. The council consider that the time has now arrived when a complete index to the ten volumes of Transactions may be conveniently undertaken, and the work will accordingly be at once put in hand. The catalogue of the society's library has been printed, and will shortly be distributed to members. Rules for lending the books to members have been submitted to, and approved by the council, and will shortly be issued. The binding of the publications of various archaeological societies in union with this society have been proceeded with, and thirty-five volumes in all have during the year been secured in suitable covers, and made accessible for reference. A list of donations to the society is appended, in addition to which may be mentioned the gift by Mr. H. Wagner, F.S.A., towards the publishing expenses of the society (see statement of accounts). The council regret that they have to record that no contribution of any antiquarian objects was made to the society for the museum during the year. The council recommend that the valuable MSS. of the late Mr. H. W. King, especially the "Ecclesiae Essexensis," should be printed, and they hope to undertake this important work as soon as the funds of the society will permit. It is proposed to hold the annual excursion in July at Shoebury, and a meeting at Finchingfield in May, and at Barking in September. The report having been adopted, and the officers for the year re-elected, fifteen new members were duly nominated and elected, after which the members visited Gryme's Dyke, near Newbridge Hill, under the guidance of Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A., who described its features.

The annual meeting of the ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Colchester on March 19, Mr. G. A. Lowndes, the president of the society, in the chair. The annual report was read by the honorary secretary as follows: The council, in submitting their forty-third report, have the satisfaction of again an-

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on March 28 at the Shirehall, Shrewsbury, under the presidency of Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A. The annual report of the council referred to the deaths of Archdeacon Lloyd and Mr. John Calcott. The council had been in communication with the Camera Club with a view

to securing a photographic survey of the county. They had appointed Mr. S. Clement Southam to give special attention to folk-lore. They had transferred the contents of the museum to the Corporation of Shrewsbury as absolute owners. The statement of accounts showed a small deficiency. Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Kenyon, Sir Walter Corbet, Bart., and Mr. H. D. Greene, Q.C., M.P., were elected vice-presidents of the society. Sir Offley Wakeman, in moving their election, stated that he had broached the subject of a grant-of-arms for the county of Salop to the Chairman of the County Council, and had also been in communication with the College of Arms about the matter, and thought that the county should no longer go on using the borough arms, but should take out a grant for themselves. He said that no expense should fall on the public. Mr. Stanley Leighton gave a presidential address, in the course of which he suggested a federation of the Shropshire and Montgomeryshire Archæological Societies—at least, for the purposes of publication. He also suggested the formation of a catalogue of portraits in the private houses and public museums of the county, and a local portrait gallery in the shape of a book illustrated with sketches of the original portraits to be found in Shropshire; and he advocated more speedy printing and indexing of parish registers.



The eighth meeting of the present session of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held on March 18. A large number of objects were submitted for inspection. Mr. Patrick, honorary secretary, exhibited the following articles: An oval tortoise-shell snuff-box, mounted in silver, bearing upon the lid a medallion portrait of King Charles I.; also in silver, and on the underside of the lid, the letters R. B., and R. B. reversed, united by a ribbon knot. It is thought that it might possibly be a presentation snuff-box from the King to a friend or a favourite courtier. A profile medallion portrait of the King in silver attached to a stem, and apparently forming a tobacco-stopper; a beautifully carved ivory group, illustrative of the Presentation in the Temple, once forming a leaf of a triptych, with traces of gilding and colour still remaining upon it, of the time of Edward III.; also a circular enamelled plaque of Byzantine character, and a curious badge of bronze, composed of various musical instruments arranged in ornamental forms. This was found many years ago, at a considerable depth below the surface, in Newgate Street, City. Mr. F. Sills submitted a collection of seventeenth-century Dutch tiles, and Mr. Barrett a tile from Godstow nunnery. In the absence of the author, Mr. Patrick read a paper by Dr. Fryer upon recent excavations in Awatobi and Sikyatki, on the north coast of Arizona. The natives of these places received Christianity from the Spaniard, and a Moqui legend tells us that, in the year 1700, they were cruelly murdered by their neighbours, who regarded them as wizards, and believed that they kept away the rain-clouds. Many were burnt to death in an underground chamber while engaged in religious service, and many more were otherwise massacred. The Indians still speak of the spot as the Mound of Death. Quite recently the mound has been opened by Dr. Fowkes, who has discovered from the remains that fully 100 men must have perished in the flames.

Mr. R. B. Barrett read some notes upon a wooden table preserved in the vaults of the keep of Chester Castle, which is supposed to be the actual altar used by Mary Queen of Scots during her confinement in the Castle. It is of oak, and Mr. Barrett's etching showed it to be very roughly put together, evidently for temporary use.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE ON THE COMPARATIVE METHODS. By Professor Bannister Fletcher and Bannister F. Fletcher. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xvi, 313. London: B. T. Batsford. Price 12s. 6d.

That local surroundings necessarily affect the character of buildings is so self-evident a proposition that it needs no demonstration whatever. How, and to what extent, architectural styles are influenced, in detail, by their environment, is rather a different matter, and it is not always so easily ascertained or analyzed. The causes are at least as numerous as the effects they produce, and they are not unfrequently of a very complex nature. The authors of the book before us start with the complaint, that local influences are not sufficiently taken into account in the study of individual buildings, and they endeavour to point out how these influences should be reckoned with and traced. They explain that their aim is not merely to give an account of "the characteristic features of the architecture of each people and country, but also to consider those influences which have contributed to the formation of each style." There is, we think, room for such a book as this, although it must not be supposed that students of architecture have been hitherto in entire ignorance of what the authors bring forward. The reason why local influences are not always taken into account as fully as is desirable, arises from the fact that, as a rule, a building is studied and described by itself, without immediate reference to its neighbours. Hence, unless it exhibits features of marked peculiarity, a comparison or contrast is not set up, and the local characteristics and their causes are left out of sight.

We are inclined to think that the authors scarcely distinguish, as fully as they should, between the architectural plan of a building, as determined by its situation and use, on the one hand, and the local variations of style, which are affected by a number of varying influences of different kinds, such as hereditary development from some earlier national architecture, materials at hand for use, and other causes, on the other.

These two subjects of the plan of a building, and the locally-varying details of architectural styles, ought to be considered to a great extent independently of each other. We are sorry, too, to find in a painstaking work like this, written by Englishmen, little or

no allusion to the architecture of Scotland or Ireland, while we also fail to understand why Scandinavia and the south of France are omitted. In the latter may be seen some of the most remarkable architecture of the Middle Ages in any part of western Europe. We welcome the book, nevertheless, as a scientific and useful addition to the many standard works already existing on architecture. It bears every evidence of being a careful and painstaking piece of work, and it is one which the student will find of especial use to him. It is freely illustrated with a number of excellent plates and drawings, which render it a very attractive volume, independently of other considerations. Here and there we do not follow the authors, and there are a few minor slips, as, for instance, the comparison (p. 168) of the ground-plans of Salisbury and Amiens cathedrals. To have been placed quite on a footing with one another, the side chapels ought to have been omitted from the ground-plan of Amiens. They are a later addition, and form no part of the original plan of the church, and their inclusion largely affects the relative question of the width of the two buildings. These, however, are slips which do not seriously affect the genuine value of the work as a whole. It is a book which we are glad to be able to commend very cordially. There is, we may add, a full index at the end.

* * *

THE LIBER CUSTUMARUM OF THE TOWN OF NORTHAMPTON. Edited by Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A. Paper 4to., pp. xii, 103. Northampton: Taylor and Son. (Limited Impression 100 copies for subscribers.)

It may be doubted whether any other country possesses such valuable manuscript records of its past history as England. Certainly in no other country is so much left to private enterprise in the way of printing ancient records as in our own land.

The municipal records of the different towns in England contain a vast store of information of the most curious and valuable character.

The "Liber Custumarum" of Northampton is one of not the least valuable records relating to English municipal history that we have. Northampton, it may be well to remember, was in the Middle Ages a town of far greater importance relatively than it is at the present time. At the end of the seventeenth century a fire destroyed a large part of the town, including the Guildhall, with most of the ancient records of the town. Fortunately, the "Liber Custumarum," a volume compiled towards the end of the fifteenth century, escaped, and is at the present time one of the treasured relics of the borough.

In 1864, we are told in the preface, the manuscript was transcribed by Mr. Stuart Moore for the Corporation. We do not clearly understand that Mr. Moore's transcript has been used for the volume before us, but we are assured that the printed copy has been carefully corrected from the original manuscript. This is as it should be, for the value of a printed copy wholly rests on the fact that it can be implicitly trusted as absolutely correct. A printed transcript not absolutely trustworthy of any document is worse than useless. In the case of an important work like the present, accuracy is all the more requisite. Mr. Stuart Moore's name is quite sufficient for anyone to conjure with in such a matter,

and is as perfect a guarantee of its kind as can be had. As we have said, Mr. Moore's name is somewhat ambiguously used in the preface. We are not sure, too, whether he would altogether care to stand by a piece of work done so far back as the year 1864. We are led to make these preliminary remarks, because our confidence in the accuracy of the printed transcript is rather rudely shaken by a comparison of the printed text on page 17, with an excellent photograph of the original which is given opposite to it. We hope that this is not to be taken as evidence of the rest of the transcriber's work. If it is, then all we can say is, that the value of the work, as a whole, is seriously depreciated. Near the beginning of the manuscript occurs a list of names, which we are willing to admit is something of a tangle; but the very fact that it is a tangle ought to have suggested the propriety of an endeavour to unravel it. This we have ourselves tried to do, and we reproduce verbatim the list as printed in the book, together with our attempt to make it intelligible. What, however, is much more serious than the omission to unravel the tangle of names, is the occurrence in the printed transcript of at least four elementary mistakes, which are so flagrant as to be easily corrected from an inspection of the photograph of the folio of the manuscript. The presence of these simple blunders suggests a fear that others might be found to occur in the rest of the transcript were it possible to compare it with the original. The following is the entry of the names as they are printed in the letterpress of the book:

"That is to seyn Peris Adam his sone William the Rows Philip Jordan sone Bartholomewe his Brother Robte Harry his sone Ingram Harry his sone Robert of Leycester Robert Gilbert *his* sone Tybaud Roger *his* sone William Reymond his sone Adam his brother Reynald his brother William of Huntynghdon Gilbert Duraunt sone Warner Gobeon Howe the Selser Robert Trustone his sone Henry Howe his sone William Gurney Edward Blounde Hewe of Plomton Adam the Spenser Richard Ernaldis sone John Nell *his* son Rafe Bedenynne his sone William Gilbertdis sone Joselyn the Clerke Ernalde de la Porte Water Wauterissone Geffrey Waydour Richard Waydour Ingram Wygeressone William Elwynessone Robert Brown William Pisscelewe Robert Blount Maister Muchell Belaunt Rafe de Bosoyle Symon Wytor Alriche God and other."

Some attempt to punctuate and explain this list ought to have been made in a footnote. As the names stand, they are an unintelligible jumble, but we think that with a little diligence something may be made of them. In the following attempt we have added a few conjunctions within square brackets to help to explain what seems to us to be the sequence and meaning intended. In the footnotes are indicated the mistakes which cast so unfortunate a suspicion of doubt over the rest of the transcript.

"That is to seyn Peris Adam [and] his sone, William [of] the Rows, Philip Jordan [and] his sone [and] Bartholomewe his brother, Roberte Harry [and] his sone, Ingram Harry [and] his sone, Robert of Leycestr^r, Robert Gilbert [and] is^{*} sone, Tybaud

* There was no need to add an italic *is* in these cases: the scribe was wrong in his aspirates, as many are even in the present era of School Boards and Free Education.

Roger [and] is* sone, William Reymond [and] his sone Adam [and] his brother Reynald [and] his brother William of Huntingdon, Gilbert Durant's sone Wariner,† Gobeon Howe the seler, Robert Trustone [and] his sone, Henry Howe [and] his sone, William Gurney, Edward Blounde, Hewe of Plomton, Adam the Spenser, Richard Ernaldis sone, John Nell [and] is* son, Rafe Bedenye [and] his sone, William Gilberdis sone, Joselyn the Clerke, Ernalde de la Porte, Water Wauterissone, Geoffrey Waydour, Richard Waydour, Ingram Wygeressone, William Elwynessone, Robert Brown, William Pisselewe,§ Robert Blount, Maister Muchell, Belaunt Rafe de Bosvyle,|| Simon Wytor, Alriche God, and other."

Passing to the contents of the *Liber Custumarum*, we find that the customs of Northampton include very much the same provisions as those of other English corporate towns in the Middle Ages. There are the same regulations as to "foreigners" trading in the town, and the same byelaws dealing with regrators and other offenders against the common weal of the burgesses; and here we must say that the book needs editing. There are scarcely any notes, and those which occur are of a very trivial character, such as the names of mayors in particular years mentioned, but we have no explanation given of peculiar words, of which there are several, and no comparison of the Northampton customs with those of other cities and towns. What is the meaning of the following, taken at random, from page 31, under the heading "Of Children of Men that are put in Prison"?—

"Purueide hit is also that the children of good men of Northt that shall be put in dusayne shallen geven obofum and the straunge shall geven to the Baillifs iiii^d and to the clerke j^d and well they hem kepen the Baillifs vp grevous amercement And that thei ne enteren no straunge man in rolle of duseyn but thei haue other And sikernes of hym of trewth and that he be of free condicion And that he be presented to the chefe duseyn."

Surely here are words which need explanation, and a whole clause which calls for some light to be thrown upon it. Yet the editor leaves the reader to annotate it himself as best he can; but is this editing a book at all? And it is a sample of much else. We notice other blunders which ought not to have been passed over—e.g., "Ordinaco Artis Cissox," as the heading on p. 75, ought to be "Ordinacio Artis Cissorum." The translation, by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, seems fairly well done, so far as we have tested it. "Hustage," on p. 69, is, perhaps, merely a

misprint for "husting," as we find the word correctly given on a subsequent occasion. It is an interesting word to find in use at Northampton. Those who wish to learn more as to it, may be referred to what Dr. Reginald Sharpe has said in the Introduction to the *Calendar of Wills Proved at the Court of Hustings, London*.

The regulation "for cursyd doggs untied" is not without an element of humour, and may be commended to the muzzlers of the friend of man, who are so active in different parts of the country in our own time. We give the Latin first and Mr. Sweeting's translation after:

"Item, quod nullus sub pena quadraginta denariorum solvendum villate dimitteret canem suum aliquem nisi gentilem et malum non facientem in villa circumvagare ymmo tenere hujus canem in ligamine nisi quando aliquis Devillaverit et canem secum habere voluerit." "Devillaverit" is a curiously-compounded word, which merits a short note. The Latin is very barbarous, and Mr. Sweeting's English in this instance is not much better, but we give it for the benefit of those readers who may not be able to understand the original. It is as follows: "Also [why not 'Item']? that no one under a penalty of 40d to be paid to the steward, shall let any dog of his, unless gentle and not mischievous, roam about the town, but rather to hold his dog in a leash, except when any may have gone out of the town, and wish [sic, query wishes?] to have his dog with him."

We have pointed out the defects of this book as a duty, but with real regret, because its publication has evidently been undertaken with best possible intention. So far as the publisher's part is concerned the book leaves nothing to be desired. We are only sorry that he has not been better supported by those who have undertaken to transcribe and edit it for him.



CHRONICLES OF THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF WOODSTOCK. By Adolphus Ballard. Cloth, 8vo., pp. vi, 149. Oxford: Alden and Co., Limited. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is a neat and attractive little volume, dealing with the history of the borough of Woodstock. It appears to us to have been carefully compiled, and it contains several graceful sketches, besides some other illustrations. The author explains in the preface that the book is in no way intended as a rival to Mr. Marshall's *Early History of Woodstock Manor*, and that the two books deal with different subjects. Mr. Ballard is the present town clerk of the borough, and the information contained in this book is mainly derived from the municipal documents in his keeping. We wish other town clerks could be persuaded to make a similarly good use of their time and opportunities, for there can be no doubt that each of these smaller histories that is published, if it is carefully compiled, helps very materially to increase our knowledge of municipal life and history in general.

The volume is divided into nine chapters, as follows: (1) Early History; (2) Growth; (3) The Constitution of 1580; (4) Troublous Times; (5) Social Life before the Civil War; (6) The Civil War and After; (7) The Building of Blenheim; (8) Municipal

* See note *, p. 157.

† In the absence of all punctuation this entry may be understood in two or three senses, and possibly includes William of Huntingdon as a brother, or son, of William Reymond.

‡ This is wrongly transcribed as "Gilbert Duraunt sone Warmer"; the sign of contraction after the *t* of Durant is very plain, and explains what is else a tangle of names. The name itself may, of course, be "Duraunt," and not "Durannt," the writing will do for either; "Warmer" (the son's name) is much more probably "Wariner."

§ Certainly "Pisselewe," and not "Pisselewe." A person who undertakes to transcribe mediæval handwriting ought at least to be aware that diphthongs were unknown to the scribes of the Middle Ages. The letter *c* is, moreover, very plain in the photograph.

|| Certainly "Bosvyle," and not "Bosoyle," as in the printed text. The letter *v* is perfectly clear in the photograph, and ought not to have been misread.

Decay; (9) *The Reign of Queen Victoria*. There are also three appendices dealing with Old Woodstock, the Assize of Bread and Beer, and Woodstock Gloves respectively.

We do not see much that is out of the ordinary course in the history of the borough of Woodstock, thus brought before us in Mr. Ballard's book, yet none the less it reveals elements of interest in the life of one of the smaller and obscure corporate towns of England in the past. Perhaps as curious an element as anything in the book is the description of a most unseemly difficulty which occurred quite within recent times as to the due performance of Divine worship in the church. Such reliance for clerical idleness on ancient rights might have been looked for a hundred years or so ago; but it will stand out in time to come as one of the curious anachronisms of the nineteenth century at Woodstock. We see on the title-page a photographic illustration of the borough seal. This is evidently far more ancient than the first municipal charter known to Mr. Ballard. We should like to know a little more about it, and what the charges on the shield are. They are too indistinct to be deciphered with certainty from the picture, and we do not see that Mr. Ballard tells us anything about them or the legend on the seal. This seal appears, too, to have escaped the eagle eye of Mr. St. John Hope. Where is the impression from which Mr. Ballard's picture is taken? And are others in existence? The present seal, according to Mr. Hope, is a modern one.



WRITERS ON ENGLISH MONETARY HISTORY (1626-1730). By W. A. Shaw. Cloth, 8vo., pp. viii, 244. London: *Clement Wilson*. Price 6s.

This is one of that class of books which, though written from an economic point of view, are of great interest and value to the antiquary. We are always glad to see works of this kind published, because they seem to us to indicate clearly the true bearing and importance of antiquarian work. In the present instance we have a book dealing with the monetary system in vogue in this country from 1626 to 1730; and if it is urged that an antiquary like Cotton proved himself a false guide in the matter, so, too, did Locke the philosopher. This does not indicate that archaeology and philosophy are sciences of no practical value, which would be absurd on the face of it, but merely that the application of certain ascertained facts and deductions is better in more practical hands than if left to the student. It is of no little interest to find that Sir Isaac Newton was not a mere figure-head, as Master of the Mint, but that he set to work with conscientious zeal and energy to serve the country, according to his ability, in the incongruous office in which he was placed.

The book is divided into five sections, and it contains reprints of the following: (1) Sir Robert Cotton's Speech before the Privy Council in the second year of the reign of Charles I.; (2) "England's Safety in Trades Encrease," by Henry Robinson, Gent. (1641); added to this is a selection of State papers, illustrating the monetary movements of the Commonwealth in 1649-1651; (3) The re-Coinage of 1696, and the Opponents of John Locke, which includes two pamph-

lets, one entitled, "Some Short Remarks upon Mr. Locke's Book in Answer to Mr. Lounds, etc.," by Sir Richard Temple (1696), and "Select Observations of the Incomparable Sir Walter Raleigh, relating to Trade, Commerce, and Coin as it was presented to King James, etc." (1696); (4) A series of Sir Isaac Newton's Mint Reports, hitherto unpublished, and taken from the originals, in the possession of the Earl of Portsmouth; (5) A reprint of "Observations upon the Present State of our Gold and Silver Coins (1730), by the late John Conduitt, Esq., from an original manuscript formerly in the possession of the late Dr. Jonathan Swift."

Each of these sections is fully annotated by Mr. Shaw, and the reader has very carefully brought before him all the facts necessary to enable him to understand the subject in its various bearings. Mr. Shaw is well recognised as an authority on the subject of monetary history, a position which his earlier work, on the *History of Currency*, gained for him. He has done well to publish these reprints, which throw much light on a period of English monetary history little known and imperfectly understood. The book is one which the antiquary and political economist alike will both welcome as a valuable addition to existing literature on the subject.



HUNTINGDONSHIRE AND THE SPANISH ARMADA.

By W. Mackreth Noble. Paper, 8vo., pp. viii, 61. London: *Elliot Stock*.

There is no period of his country's history of which an Englishman is more justly proud than the stirring times when the "Invincible Armada" threatened the liberty of Englishmen. Never before, and never since, was there known such an outburst of patriotism of the noblest kind as then. Little can be added to our general knowledge of the history of the way in which the country prepared to meet the threatened invasion, and this the book before us makes no attempt to do. Its interest, however, is none the less on that account, for it gives in detail an account of the preparations which one of the smaller counties made to take its share in meeting the threatened danger. It is of no little interest to note the prominent part which members of the Cromwell family took in the matter, and the lists of other names of Huntingdonshire gentry and yeomen, called out to serve their country, will be scanned with interest by those connected with Huntingdonshire. Mr. Noble has added explanatory notes, and the general outline of the preparations for national defence is clearly and briefly told. The book indirectly throws a curiously vivid light on the subject generally by bringing the reader into actual touch, as it were, with the preparations in progress at the time. These detailed accounts of local participation in events of great historical importance are always valuable, from the fact that they help to give a realistic touch to what is otherwise apt to become stereotyped history. In the few pages of Mr. Noble's brochure the reader is brought face to face with the Armada in a very real and striking manner. The book is mainly compiled from papers in the British Museum and the Record Office, which have not been previously published, and although it does not exactly bring much fresh knowledge to bear on the subject, it does throw

a good deal of fresh light on it, as, indeed, it could hardly fail to do. To persons connected with the county of Huntingdon the book will possess a two-fold interest.



The receipt of a number of archaeological journals and other publications ought to have been acknowledged before. Notices of several of them have been standing over for some time owing to the pressure on our space.

First and foremost is our contemporary, the *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*. The excellence of the illustrations which it contains is beyond all praise. The current number contains a paper by the editor on the cup and ring markings at Ilkley; this is freely illustrated. There is also a paper on the Dwarfie Stone in the Island of Hoy, which is well known, by name at least, to readers of the *Pirate*. Several lesser notes, all admirably illustrated, follow. The frontispiece is a colotype photograph of a wonderfully fine Egyptian toilet-spoon, in the collection bequeathed by Miss Amelia B. Edwards to University College, London. We hope that antiquaries will respond to the endeavour made by the editor and proprietors of the *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* to produce an antiquarian journal with illustrations of the highest possible merit. Such a publication cannot be produced except at a great cost, and we hope it will be widely supported.

One of the best of the local magazines is the *East Anglian*. The number for January last is before us. It consists of only fifteen pages, but it contains a number of useful local notes, including a paper on Place Names in Suffolk; Cambridgeshire Church Goods, temp. Edward VI., from the inventories in the Record Office; an account of a Caesarian Operation performed in Cambridgeshire in 1547; lists of names on Suffolk tombstones; and other shorter notes on different subjects.

Another admirable local publication is the *Essex Review*, several numbers of which are before us. We have had occasion to praise the *Review* on previous occasions. It appears to be roughly based on the lines of the old *Gentleman's Magazine*, though, of course, limited to Essex. This appears to be an excellent plan for a county magazine, as it gives a certain amount of current matter, which lightens the reading as a whole, while at the same time the reference to passing events puts on record much which will be of local interest in time to come. The January number contains, besides the "Notes of the Quarter," an illustrated paper on Hornchurch Church, by Mr. F. Chancellor. These papers on the old Essex churches are an excellent feature of the magazine, and are very well done. A paper on old West Ham and its neighbourhood, by the late Mr. J. A. Sparvel-Bayly, follows. It is succeeded by an interesting account of Daniel Defoe, who here appears as "the tile-maker of Tilbury." Probably but few people will recognise the author of the immortal *Robinson Crusoe* in this guise, and however well acquainted they may be with his books, it may be safely presumed that very few will have heard of his tiles before. A further paper, entitled "A Successful Essex Journalist," gives a short outline of the career of the late Mr. James Clarke, editor and proprietor of

that well-known Nonconformist paper called the *Christian World*. The plan of the *Essex Review* might very well be taken as the model for other local quarterly magazines.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset is also doing very good work, under the capable editorship of Mr. Weaver for Somerset, and Canon Mayo for Dorset. The number for March, which begins a new volume, contains thirty-eight "notes" and a couple of photographic illustrations. The first of these represents the Rodney Chapel in Backwell Church, which presents some unusual features, including a curious inscription above the doorway as follows: "Wythin this chappell lyeth Elyzabeth the first Founderys of this chappell and of the floke of shepe to the quarter Tymes lat Knyght and before that wyff to Sr Walter rodney Knyght and syster to Sr Wylliam Compton Knyght whyce Elyzabeth deperted the yere of grace." A late copy on brass, in the chapel itself, gives 1536 as the date which is omitted on, or has been cut from, the original legend. The allusion to the gift of "a flock of sheep to the Quarter Times" has greatly puzzled people. Mr. Weaver is able to explain it by showing from allusions to the wills of Somerset people several allusions to gilds named after the four Ember seasons—the *Quatuor Tempora*, or *Quarter Times* (*Wells Wills*, 38, 133, 192, 204, 205).

We have also received several numbers of the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield. The number for January last contains (besides recording the proceedings of the various societies it represents), a paper on the discovery of an ancient cemetery at Reading, by Mr. Joseph Stevens, M.R.C.P.L.; The Wooing and Wedding of Mary Denton (1659 to 1660), by Lady Verney; The Mock Mayor of "the City" of Newbury, by Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A.; Some forms of the Cross in relation to Monumental Brasses, by the Rev. Herbert W. Macklen; Letters of the last Abbot of Reading, from originals among State papers contributed by Mr. Nathaniel Hone, besides a number of notes and replies.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.